

## Section 2

### Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics

Surveys of public opinion focusing on criminal justice topics are conducted periodically in the United States. These surveys are conducted by public opinion research organizations for political campaigns or in general social surveys; others are conducted for government agencies or commissions concerned with specific problems. Selected populations such as high school seniors or college students have been the focus of some opinion surveys. Results from a variety of public opinion polls examining attitudes toward particular social problems are presented in this section.

Public attitudes about problems facing the country, communities, and public schools; violence in schools; public confidence in selected institutions such as the police, the U.S. Supreme Court, and the criminal justice system in general; and attitudes toward the honesty and ethics of lawyers and police officers are presented in this section. Ratings of various measures of police performance and police behavior are presented as well.

A series of tables presents public perceptions of crime in neighborhoods, feelings of safety on the streets, and teenagers' feelings of safety in certain locations. Public attitudes toward spending tax dollars on the crime and drug problem are presented as are attitudes on various measures to reduce the crime rate and drug problem, including the results of a survey of police chiefs on how to deal with the drug problem. Perceptions of the severity of courts, attitudes toward a treatment approach vs. a punishment approach, and measures to reduce prison crowding also are included. Attitudes toward the treatment of juvenile offenders and attitudes toward the death penalty for murder are provided, including the results of a survey of police officials regarding the effectiveness of the death penalty. Issues involving firearms, e.g., possession, sale, registration, and other gun control measures, have been examined through opinion surveys and are presented as well.

Public attitudes about the legalization of marijuana and the harmfulness of drug use behaviors are included. A series of tables presents the results of several surveys of student populations. These include students' attitudes about selected social problems and the availability and harmfulness of drugs and alcohol. Annual surveys of high school seniors examine their attitudes and beliefs about social problems, crime and violence, performance of the police and courts, harmfulness of drug use, and the legalization of marijuana. Attitudes of eighth and tenth graders on the harm-

fulness and availability of drugs also are included. A survey of college freshmen includes items on marijuana legalization, criminals' rights, capital punishment, gun control, AIDS testing, and the legality of abortion and homosexuality.

Results of surveys focusing on the relationship between crime and the media, particularly the attention given to crime by the press and the influence of television on violence are presented. Finally, public attitudes about pornography and the legality of abortion are examined.

When available, survey results are broken down by demographic characteristics of respondents--such as age, sex, race, income, and occupation--enabling comparisons across important social dimensions. Finally, because some questions have been asked repeatedly, trend tables that have been constructed by **Sourcebook** staff are presented.

Two appendices are included that outline survey sampling procedures, methodology, and definitions of terms used in the surveys. Appendix 6 describes procedures used in The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the YWCA survey conducted by Louis Harris, and surveys conducted by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. and The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. Also included in Appendix 6 is a description of the General Social Survey (GSS) conducted by the National Opinion Research Center. The GSS is an annual survey of a national probability sample that has been conducted each year since 1972 (with the exception of 1979, 1981, and 1992). Appendix 7 describes the Monitoring the Future Project, a series of surveys focusing on the behaviors and attitudes of high school seniors and young adults. This project provides data from nationwide surveys of high school seniors and young adults that have been conducted annually since 1975 by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students also have been included in the survey.

Readers should be aware that many factors, including slight differences in the wording of survey questions, may have significant effects on survey responses. In addition, the margin of error for survey results, presented in Appendix 6, may vary slightly between surveys. Thus, attention to the exact wording of questions and the appropriate estimate of error should always accompany comparisons.

Table 2.1

**Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country**

United States, 1982-96

Question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

	Oct. 15-18, 1982	Apr. 15-18, 1983	Oct. 7-10, 1983	Feb. 10-13, 1984	Jan. 25-28, 1985	May 17-20, 1985	July 11-14, 1986	Apr. 10-13, 1987	Sept. 9-11, 1988	May 4-7, 1989	Nov. 9-12, 1989	Apr. 5-8, 1990	July 19-22, 1990	Mar. 7-10, 1991	Mar. 26-29, 1992	Jan. 8-11, 1993	Jan. 15-17, 1994	Aug. 15-16, 1994	Jan. 16-18, 1995	May 9-12, 1996
High cost of living; inflation; taxes	18%	18%	12%	10%	11%	11%	4%	5%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	6%	3%	4%	3%	7%	11%
Unemployment	61	54	41	29	20	21	23	13	9	6	3	3	3	8	25	22	18	6	15	13
International problems; foreign affairs	2	2	7	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	3	NA	NA	1	3	8	3	4	2	4
Crime; violence	3	2	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	6	3	2	1	2	5	9	37	52	27	25
Fear of war/nuclear war; international tensions	3	11	14	11	27	23	22	23	5	2	1	1	1	2	NA	NA	NA	(a)	(a)	NA
Moral decline in society; ethics	3	4	5	7	2	6	3	5	1	5	3	1	2	2	5	7	8	7	6	14
Excessive government spending; Federal budget deficit	4	5	4	12	18	10	13	11	12	7	7	6	21	8	8	13	5	3	14	15
Dissatisfaction with government	3	NA	2	2	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	2	1	1	1	NA	8	5	6	5	5	12
Economy (general)	11	8	4	5	6	8	7	10	12	8	7	7	7	24	42	35	14	17	10	12
Poverty; hunger; homeless	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	6	6	5	7	10	10	11	7	10	15	15	11	5	10	7
Drugs; drug abuse	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	6	8	11	11	27	38	30	18	11	8	6	9	9	6	10
Trade deficit; trade relations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	2
Education; quality of education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	2	1	2	2	8	8	7	5	5	13
Environment; pollution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	8	5	2	3	3	1	1	1	3
AIDS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	2	(a)	3	2	2	2	1	(a)
Abortion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0
Recession; depression	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	(a)	NA	NA	4	3	NA	(a)	1	0	(a)
Health care	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	18	20	29	12	10
No opinion; don't know	2	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	12	7	6	9	5	6	2	2	2	2	2	7

Note: Exact wording of response categories varies across surveys. Multiple responses are possible; the Source records up to three problems per respondent. Some problems mentioned by less than 2 percent of respondents are not included in the table. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 198, p. 27; Report No. 226, p. 17; Report No. 235, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 252, pp. 28, 29; Report No. 260, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 277, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 285, pp. 4, 5; Report No. 290, p. 6 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll*, June 23, 1985, pp. 1, 2; Mar. 14, 1991, pp. 2, 3; Apr. 3, 1992, pp. 1, 2 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 298, p. 14; No. 340, p. 43; No. 352, p. 7 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2

**Attitudes toward problems affecting the country today**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Next, as I read you some problem areas, please tell me how you think each is affecting this country today. First, do you think the problem of . . . is about the same today, is the country making progress in this area, or is the country losing ground?"

(Percent responding "losing ground")

	Crime	Families split up	Moral/ ethical standards	Legal system	Welfare system	Drugs
National	77%	75%	70%	68%	68%	66%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	71	73	64	69	66	60
Female	82	77	75	66	68	71
<b>Race</b>						
White	77	75	71	69	68	64
Nonwhite	77	75	61	59	61	79
<b>Age</b>						
Under 30 years	73	75	62	61	64	64
30 to 49 years	79	73	69	70	70	63
50 to 64 years	78	77	73	73	68	69
65 years and older	77	76	75	62	63	70
<b>Education</b>						
College graduate	71	71	72	75	69	64
Some college	84	79	73	66	65	67
High school graduate	80	76	68	69	70	66
Less than high school graduate	69	72	65	58	61	66
<b>Income</b>						
\$50,000 and over	75	73	70	73	66	61
\$30,000 to \$49,999	79	79	74	68	66	67
\$20,000 to \$29,999	80	77	69	70	72	67
Under \$20,000	76	72	64	64	66	68
<b>Region</b>						
East	67	70	63	67	65	61
Midwest	80	74	71	68	70	65
South	80	80	70	67	67	74
West	78	73	75	69	66	60
<b>Politics</b>						
Republican	79	77	75	69	76	71
Democrat	75	76	70	63	60	69
Independent	78	74	66	70	66	59

Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 1,800 adults, 18 years of age and older. The interviews were conducted Apr. 6-9, 1995 by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, formerly the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3

**Attitudes toward important issues for the government to address**

United States, 1993-96

Question: "What do you think are the two most important issues for the government to address?"

Issue	October 1993	November 1994	October 1995	April 1996
Federal deficit	11%	11%	18%	22%
Health care	55	30	16	16
Crime/violence	12	37	16	16
The economy <sup>a</sup>	13	12	10	14
Education	8	10	9	14
Welfare	3	9	12	13
Taxes	11	14	11	11
Employment/jobs	14	10	6	9
Programs for the elderly	3	4	7	6
Domestic/social issues <sup>a</sup>	8	5	5	4
Drugs	3	3	5	4
Abortion	2	2	2	4
Medicare <sup>b</sup>	X	X	14	3
Foreign policy <sup>a</sup>	3	4	4	3
Peace/world peace/nuclear arms	3	1	2	3
Homelessness <sup>c</sup>	X	X	4	3
(Programs for) the poor	3	7	3	2
Family values, decline of	(d)	2	2	2
Human/civil/women's rights	2	(d)	2	2
Morality/sex on television	X	1	1	2
Immigration	(d)	3	1	2
Bosnia/Serbia/Yugoslavia	1	(d)	1	1
Environment	1	1	1	1
Medicaid <sup>b</sup>	X	X	4	1
Defense	1	1	2	1
Gun control	1	2	1	1
AIDS	(d)	1	(e)	1
Religion, decline of	(d)	1	1	(d)
Race relations	(e)	(e)	3	(e)
Other	18	8	5	7
Not sure	7	6	12	10

Note: The issues mentioned are spontaneous, unprompted replies by the respondents. Percents indicate that the item was mentioned as one of the top two issues for the government to address. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Non-specific.

<sup>b</sup>Previously coded under "programs for the elderly."

<sup>c</sup>Previously coded under "programs for the poor."

<sup>d</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>e</sup>Not mentioned as a specific issue.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 10, 1996), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.4

**Attitudes toward the most important issue facing communities today**

By race/ethnicity, United States, 1996

Question: "Which of the following issues facing your community today do you feel is the most important?"

Issue	White	Hispanic	African-American	Asian
Education	58%	29%	51%	45%
Drugs	9	27	19	11
Gang violence	2	14	7	12
Crime	8	5	7	15
Child abuse	4	15	5	2
AIDS	1	8	5	5
Health care	7	1	2	4
Care for the elderly	8	1	4	3
Alcoholism	2	0	0	0
Environment	1	0	1	4

Note: These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. as part of the 1996 Ethnic Market Report. A total of 5,000 interviews of respondents 18 years of age and older were conducted January through March 1996. The sample included 1,000 Whites, 2,000 Hispanics, 1,000 African-Americans, and 1,000 Asians. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.5

**Adults' and teenagers' attitudes toward problems in the community**

By sex, United States, 1996

Question: "Compared to two years ago, would you say that . . . is/are getting better, getting worse or staying about the same?"

(Percent responding problems in community are "getting worse")

	Adults			Teenagers		
	Sex			Sex		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Drug and alcohol abuse	54%	48%	59%	67%	63%	71%
Robberies, shootings, and other kinds of violent crime	53	48	57	40	34	46
Child abuse or neglect	39	33	44	33	27	39
Violence between family members	32	27	35	29	24	34
Violence against women	36	31	42	27	22	32

Note: These data were collected by Louis Harris and Associates for the YWCA (Young Women's Christian Association). A total of 1,004 public school students in grades 7 through 12, and 903 adults 18 years of age and older were interviewed between Mar. 4 and Apr. 7, 1996. Adults were surveyed by telephone and teens responded to a written survey administered in school. The text of some questions varied slightly between the two survey formats. The questions presented in this table and 2.36 reflect the basic text of the questions in both the adult and teenager surveys. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: YWCA, *Families Taking Action: A YWCA Survey About Making Homes and Communities Safer* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1996), p. 16. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6

**Attitudes toward the biggest problems facing public schools**By school status, United States, 1992-95<sup>a</sup>

Question: "What do you think are the biggest problems with which the public schools of this community must deal?"

	National				No children in school				Public school parents				Non-public school parents			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
Use/abuse of drugs	22%	16%	11%	7%	26%	17%	11%	7%	17%	14%	13%	7%	18%	9%	7%	8%
Lack of discipline	17	15	18	15	18	15	18	17	15	15	17	11	19	19	22	18
Lack of proper financial support	22	21	13	11	20	19	12	10	25	24	16	12	25	13	9	3
Difficulty in getting good teachers	5	5	3	2	4	4	4	2	7	7	2	3	5	3	2	(b)
Standards/quality of education	9	9	8	4	9	9	8	4	8	8	5	4	15	18	11	4
Overcrowded/large schools	9	8	7	3	6	6	5	3	13	11	11	5	16	10	10	3
Parents' lack of support/interest	5	4	3	2	5	5	4	2	5	4	2	2	4	3	3	3
Pupils' lack of interest/truancy, poor attitudes	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	4	3	1	2	4	5	2
Integration/segregation/racial discrimination	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	2	4	4	2	2	5	4	2	(b)
Low teacher pay	3	3	NA	NA	2	4	NA	NA	3	3	NA	NA	2	2	NA	NA
Fighting/violence/gangs	9	13	18	9	9	12	19	9	9	14	16	8	6	17	17	8
Lack of family structure/problems of home life <sup>c</sup>	3	NA	5	3	4	NA	5	3	2	NA	3	1	3	NA	4	5
Moral standards, dress code, sex/pregnancy	4	3	NA	NA	6	3	NA	NA	2	3	NA	NA	3	9	NA	NA
Crime/vandalism	3	NA	4	2	3	NA	5	2	3	NA	4	2	4	NA	3	2
Lack of respect	NA	NA	3	3	NA	NA	2	3	NA	NA	3	4	NA	NA	1	6
There are no problems	NA	NA	1	3	NA	NA	1	2	NA	NA	2	6	NA	NA	2	2

Note: Some problems mentioned by 3 percent of respondents or less have been omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Totals add to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>c</sup>"Problems of home life" added in 1994.

Source: Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 43; "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (October 1993), p. 139; "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 43; and Stanley M. Elam and Lowell C. Rose, "The 27th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1995), pp. 52, 53. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.7

**Attitudes toward causes of violence in public schools**

United States, 1995

Question: "What, in your opinion, are the major causes of student violence in the public schools?"

	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents
Lack of parental control/discipline/supervision/involvement/values	24%	26%	18%	21%
Lack of family structure/problems of family life/poverty	20	22	16	31
Drug related	13	13	13	9
Pupils' attitudes/boredom/disrespect/lack of self-esteem	6	5	8	6
Gang related	5	5	7	4
Integration/segregation problems; racial disputes	4	3	6	6
TV/movies/pop music/news media	3	3	3	3
Availability of guns/weapons	3	3	2	1

Note: Some causes mentioned by 2 percent or less of respondents have been omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Stanley M. Elam and Lowell C. Rose, "The 27th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1995), p. 54. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.8

**Attitudes toward problems facing young adults**

United States, 1995

Question: "Do you think each of the following items is a very serious problem among young adults aged 17 to 21 in your community, a fairly serious problem, only a somewhat serious problem, or not serious at all?"

(Percent responding "very serious" or "fairly serious")

Problem	Percent
Drug abuse	69%
Lack of job skills	63
Broken or dysfunctional families	63
Alcohol abuse	62
Teenage pregnancy	61
Participation in crime	52
Sexually transmitted diseases	48
Poverty	43
High school drop out rates	42
Sexual abuse	41
Poor quality schools	35

Note: These data are from a telephone survey of 2,801 American adults conducted Apr. 29 to May 9, 1995. The survey was conducted by Yankelovich Partners Inc. and sponsored by Covenant House. The sample consisted of 1,201 adults age 21 and older nationwide and an additional 200 residents age 21 and older in each of the following cities where Covenant House facilities are located: Anchorage, AK; Fort Lauderdale, FL; Houston, TX; Los Angeles, CA; several cities in New Jersey; New Orleans, LA; New York, NY; and Washington, DC. The sampling error for the entire sample is plus or minus 3 percent.

Source: Covenant House, "Young Adults at-Risk: Public Perceptions about a Growing National Problem and What Should be Done," New York, Covenant House, July 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.9

**Reported confidence in selected institutions**

United States, 1973-96

Question: "As far as people in charge of running . . . are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

(Percent reporting "a great deal of confidence")

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
The military	40%	33%	24%	23%	27%	29%	29%	28%	28%	31%	35%	45%	32%	36%	35%	33%	32%	43%	47%	50%	57%	39%	43%	47%
Medicine	57	50	43	42	43	42	30	34	37	32	35	43	39	33	36	40	30	35	NA	29	22	23	26	29
The White House	18	28	NA	11	31	14	15	18	28	20	23	42	30	19	23	17	20	21	21	16	23	18	13	15
Major educational institutions such as colleges and universities	44	40	36	31	37	41	33	36	34	30	36	40	35	34	36	34	32	35	21	25	23	25	27	30
The U.S. Supreme Court	33	40	28	22	29	29	28	27	29	25	33	35	28	32	30	32	15	32	23	30	26	31	32	31
Congress	NA	18	13	9	17	10	18	18	16	13	20	28	16	21	20	15	16	12	9	10	12	8	10	10
Television news	41	31	35	28	28	35	37	29	24	24	24	28	23	27	29	28	25	27	20	22	23	20	16	21
Organized religion	36	32	32	24	29	34	20	22	22	20	22	24	21	22	16	17	16	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
State governments	24	NA	NA	16	19	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	16	19	18	NA	18	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Local governments	28	NA	NA	21	18	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	18	21	18	NA	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Major companies	29	21	19	16	20	22	18	16	16	18	18	19	17	16	21	19	16	14	15	11	16	19	21	21
The press	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19	16	14	19	18	16	19	19	18	18	14	13	15	13	11	14	14
Law firms	24	18	16	12	14	18	16	13	NA	NA	12	17	12	14	15	13	NA	NA	NA	11	11	8	9	11
Organized labor	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14	12	8	10	12	13	11	11	13	10	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Executive branch of the Federal Government	19	28	13	11	23	14	17	17	24	NA	NA	19	18	19	16	17	14	NA	13	15	12	12	9	12
Wall Street	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	15	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	9	9	12	13	15	13	17

Note: Some figures have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Feb. 12, 1996), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.10

**Reported confidence in selected institutions**

United States, selected years 1973-96

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little."

(Percent saying "a great deal" or "quite a lot")

	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984 <sup>a</sup>	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996
Church or organized religion	66%	68%	64%	65%	64%	62%	64%	66%	57%	61%	59%	52%	56%	56%	53%	54%	57%	57%
Military	NA	58	57	54	50	53	58	61	63	61	58	63	68	69	68	64	64	66
U.S. Supreme Court	44	49	46	45	46	42	51	56	54	52	56	46	47	39	44	42	44	45
Banks and banking	NA	NA	NA	60	46	51	51	51	49	51	49	42	36	30	37	35	43	44
Public schools	58	NA	54	53	42	39	47	48	49	50	49	43	45	35	39	34	40	38
Congress	42	40	40	34	29	28	29	39	41	NA	35	32	24	18	18	18	21	20
Newspapers	39	NA	NA	51	35	38	34	35	37	31	36	NA	39	32	31	29	30	32
Big business	26	34	33	32	20	28	29	31	28	NA	25	NA	25	22	22	26	21	24
Television	37	NA	NA	38	25	25	25	29	27	28	27	NA	25	24	21	NA	NA	NA
Organized labor	30	38	39	36	28	26	30	28	29	26	26	NA	27	22	26	26	26	25
Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52	54	58	60
Criminal justice system	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	15	20	19
Presidency	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	43	38	45	39

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 313 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1991), p. 37; and George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll*, Mar. 31, 1994, p. 2; May 5, 1995, p. 2; June 6, 1996, p. 2 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc.). Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>The NEWSWEEK Poll, conducted by The Gallup Organization, Inc.

Table 2.11

**Reported confidence in the criminal justice system**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little: the criminal justice system?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None <sup>a</sup>
National	19%	38%	38%	4%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	20	32	43	4
Female	17	43	35	4
<b>Race</b>				
White	18	39	38	4
Nonwhite <sup>b</sup>	21	31	43	4
Black	19	34	41	5
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	18	36	40	5
30 to 49 years	17	43	36	4
50 to 64 years	21	35	41	3
50 years and older	21	32	41	4
65 years and older	21	30	40	6
<b>Education</b>				
College post graduate	29	42	27	2
College graduate	18	45	34	3
Some college	16	44	36	4
No college	19	31	44	5
<b>Income</b>				
\$50,000 and over	18	40	38	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	13	45	39	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	18	32	44	5
Under \$20,000	23	31	40	6
<b>Community</b>				
Urban area	19	38	38	4
Suburban area	17	39	38	5
Rural area	22	35	40	2
<b>Region</b>				
East	16	40	41	3
Midwest	20	44	32	4
South	22	32	41	4
West	17	38	40	5
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	16	41	40	3
Democrat	22	39	34	3
Independent	18	34	42	5

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.<sup>b</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.12

**Reported confidence in the police**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little: the police?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None <sup>a</sup>
National	60%	28%	11%	1%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	57	28	14	1
Female	63	29	8	1
<b>Race</b>				
White	65	26	9	(b)
Nonwhite <sup>c</sup>	34	42	20	3
Black	31	43	22	4
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	51	27	20	1
30 to 49 years	61	30	8	1
50 to 64 years	59	32	9	0
50 years and older	66	27	7	(b)
65 years and older	73	21	5	1
<b>Education</b>				
College post graduate	63	32	4	1
College graduate	59	35	6	(b)
Some college	64	26	9	1
No college	57	27	15	1
<b>Income</b>				
\$50,000 and over	66	29	4	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	60	30	9	(b)
\$20,000 to \$29,999	58	27	14	1
Under \$20,000	57	26	15	1
<b>Community</b>				
Urban area	54	32	11	2
Suburban area	61	28	10	1
Rural area	65	23	12	0
<b>Region</b>				
East	60	28	11	(b)
Midwest	64	23	13	(b)
South	59	29	10	2
West	57	35	8	(b)
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	62	30	8	(b)
Democrat	60	29	10	1
Independent	59	27	14	1

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.<sup>c</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.13

**Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little: the U.S. Supreme Court?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None <sup>a</sup>
National	45%	39%	14%	1%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	46	35	17	1
Female	44	43	12	1
<b>Race</b>				
White	46	38	14	1
Nonwhite <sup>b</sup>	42	42	16	0
Black	41	41	18	0
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	49	38	13	(c)
30 to 49 years	47	41	11	1
50 to 64 years	44	41	15	(c)
50 years and older	40	38	18	2
65 years and older	37	35	21	3
<b>Education</b>				
College post graduate	63	31	4	2
College graduate	47	46	6	1
Some college	45	45	10	(c)
No college	40	35	22	1
<b>Income</b>				
\$50,000 and over	53	37	9	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	44	43	12	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	46	37	15	1
Under \$20,000	38	36	24	1
<b>Community</b>				
Urban area	47	38	13	1
Suburban area	42	42	14	1
Rural area	48	34	16	1
<b>Region</b>				
East	47	40	11	1
Midwest	51	34	13	1
South	41	36	20	2
West	41	48	10	0
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	43	43	13	1
Democrat	46	39	13	1
Independent	45	36	16	1

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

<sup>b</sup>Includes black respondents.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14

**Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1978-94

Question: "I'm going to name some institutions in this country. As far as the people running these institutions (U.S. Supreme Court) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

	1978			1980			1982			1983			1984			1986		
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any
National	28%	53%	15%	25%	50%	20%	31%	53%	12%	27%	55%	14%	33%	51%	12%	30%	52%	14%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	32	50	16	27	49	21	32	53	13	31	50	16	40	44	15	36	47	15
Female	25	55	14	23	51	18	30	53	12	24	58	12	29	56	11	25	56	14
<b>Race</b>																		
White	28	52	15	24	50	20	30	54	12	27	55	14	35	50	13	31	53	13
Black/other	25	58	12	29	47	16	31	49	13	26	53	15	25	54	11	24	49	19
<b>Age</b>																		
18 to 20 years	35	53	12	34	57	2	43	47	9	38	49	11	29	52	19	47	42	10
21 to 29 years	26	58	14	30	52	15	33	53	12	33	55	10	45	42	11	38	48	10
30 to 49 years	31	54	14	24	53	20	28	56	14	24	60	15	30	56	12	30	55	14
50 years and older	26	49	16	22	46	22	31	52	12	26	51	16	30	51	13	24	52	17
<b>Education</b>																		
College	37	52	10	28	55	16	36	53	10	34	53	12	40	50	8	37	52	9
High school	25	55	16	24	50	22	27	55	14	24	58	15	30	52	15	26	56	15
Grade school	21	47	18	21	39	20	30	45	11	19	47	19	25	46	17	21	39	27
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																		
Professional/business	34	52	12	25	56	16	36	53	10	34	52	11	40	49	9	36	52	11
Clerical	27	55	14	25	51	19	29	58	11	26	57	14	24	62	12	25	57	14
Manual	24	54	16	24	46	21	28	52	15	22	57	17	33	48	14	27	51	17
Farmer	36	44	16	21	47	29	38	50	12	41	36	10	45	40	15	36	39	15
<b>Region</b>																		
Northeast	26	56	15	24	50	19	34	49	13	30	54	12	32	51	13	32	52	13
Midwest	32	51	13	27	57	14	30	57	11	30	54	12	30	55	12	30	54	13
South	26	52	15	24	51	22	27	53	15	26	53	17	32	49	14	28	50	16
West	27	54	16	24	46	24	32	53	11	22	60	15	41	48	9	30	54	14
<b>Religion</b>																		
Protestant	28	52	14	23	52	19	29	54	13	27	54	16	33	52	11	28	52	15
Catholic	27	56	16	29	42	21	33	54	10	26	58	12	32	52	13	32	54	11
Jewish	31	59	3	25	59	12	35	43	19	43	45	10	45	45	10	37	55	8
None	33	46	20	21	57	19	30	53	16	30	51	14	36	43	17	33	47	19
<b>Politics</b>																		
Republican	33	51	12	23	53	21	34	50	13	30	53	16	42	47	10	33	51	14
Democrat	28	55	12	28	48	17	30	54	11	27	54	15	34	51	12	29	53	14
Independent	26	52	18	22	50	21	29	54	14	26	57	12	27	54	14	28	52	15

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any
36%	50%	10%	35%	50%	11%	34%	50%	11%	35%	48%	13%	38%	48%	13%	31%	52%	13%	30%	50%	16%
41	46	11	39	47	10	38	47	12	36	48	13	44	42	14	34	51	12	34	48	16
33	52	10	31	53	11	32	52	10	34	48	12	33	52	12	28	52	14	27	52	17
38	47	11	36	49	11	36	49	11	37	47	12	38	47	12	32	51	12	30	50	17
26	61	7	26	56	10	26	55	12	27	53	14	34	48	14	20	55	20	29	50	15
62	24	10	57	37	7	44	47	3	39	48	4	32	42	21	38	52	7	32	47	21
41	51	6	43	45	8	40	50	8	38	47	10	50	41	7	32	55	13	37	51	11
36	52	9	34	55	8	34	54	9	36	47	14	36	51	12	32	52	14	30	52	16
32	48	13	30	50	14	31	46	15	32	50	12	33	48	15	28	50	14	27	48	19
44	49	6	40	51	8	42	50	7	44	47	9	45	45	9	36	51	11	36	49	13
32	51	12	32	51	13	29	52	14	29	48	17	32	49	16	24	54	17	26	52	20
24	47	18	27	46	12	26	41	13	21	51	13	23	57	13	27	46	13	19	42	20
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	52	10	38	48	14
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	28	58	12	31	54	13
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	33	46	17	30	53	15
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	26	51	16	26	46	22
47	45	7	38	52	9	43	51	5	42	48	10	42	47	10	36	52	9	37	48	14
33	58	7	32	54	10	33	50	12	35	48	10	45	45	10	25	57	14	28	54	16
29	52	13	32	50	12	27	52	14	28	49	17	32	50	15	29	49	17	26	52	17
35	40	22	33	33	33	31	19	31	35	53	12	30	60	5	26	58	5	35	38	25
43	48	7	35	53	9	37	45	9	39	43	13	44	39	14	32	50	12	35	47	14
32	52	12	33	51	11	33	55	9	37	48	10	34	51	13	33	52	11	29	50	18
33	50	12	37	44	12	32	48	16	29	53	13	37	48	13	25	55	16	27	51	18
41	48	8	32	58	8	38	52	6	39	44	15	38	51	9	34	48	13	32	51	15
35	50	11	35	48	12	30	54	12	33	50	13	35	48	15	29	52	14	28	51	17
39	48	9	34	55	9	47	40	6	40	42	12	45	44	9	36	50	12	32	51	14
55	35	5	39	61	0	35	41	18	67	33	0	48	43	10	30	50	15	42	46	12
33	53	10	38	52	7	28	54	12	34	44	16	24	64	11	29	56	13	33	47	18
42	48	6	42	49	7	40	52	6	41	48	9	46	43	11	33	54	11	32	49	16
34	50	12	33	52	12	32	51	13	31	48	16	34	50	13	27	52	16	32	48	16
35	50	12	30	50	12	33	46	13	33	48	13	34	50	14	32	50	13	27	53	17

Table 2.15

**Attitudes toward amount of power held by certain institutions**

United States, 1995

Question: "As I read off each of the following, please tell me whether you think it has too much power in the United States today, about the right amount of power, or not enough power. First, . . . Next . . ."

	Too much	Right amount	Not enough	No opinion
The Internal Revenue Service, or IRS	63%	32%	3%	2%
The advertising industry	62	33	4	1
The Federal Government in Washington	60	29	8	3
Major corporations	58	31	7	4
Television news	56	36	7	1
The entertainment industry	55	35	8	2
The Central Intelligence Agency, or the CIA	42	37	9	12
Banks and financial institutions	41	49	7	3
Newspapers	41	48	10	1
The Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, or ATF	39	34	23	4
The courts, the legal system, and judges	37	34	27	2
Labor unions	36	35	24	5
The Federal Bureau of Investigation, or FBI	32	48	16	4
The government in your State	27	58	13	2
Organized religion and churches	23	46	28	3
The United Nations	21	35	39	5
The municipal or local government where you live	17	62	18	3
The military	17	57	23	3
The local police in your community	13	55	31	1
The State Police in your State	12	61	24	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 361 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1995), p. 11. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16

**Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of various occupations**By type of occupation, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

Question: "Please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: . . .?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
Druggists, pharmacists	15%	51%	28%	4%	1%	1%
Clergy	17	39	32	6	2	4
Dentists	9	45	38	4	2	2
Medical doctors	11	43	35	7	3	1
Engineers	9	44	38	3	1	5
College teachers	11	41	37	6	1	4
Police	8	33	44	11	3	1
Funeral directors	7	28	49	8	2	6
Bankers	3	24	56	12	3	2
Journalists	4	19	50	19	5	3
Building contractors	3	18	55	18	3	3
Local officeholders	3	18	55	17	5	2
TV reporters, commentators	3	18	48	22	8	1
Newspaper reporters	3	17	48	22	8	2
Business executives	3	16	57	17	4	3
Stockbrokers	2	14	52	17	4	11
Lawyers	4	12	36	29	17	2
Real estate agents	2	13	56	21	5	3
State officeholders	2	13	50	24	8	3
Labor union leaders	1	13	42	26	12	6
U.S. Senators	1	11	45	30	11	2
Insurance salespeople	2	9	45	29	13	2
Advertising practitioners	1	8	44	31	11	5
Congress members	2	8	42	33	13	2
Car salespeople	1	4	32	39	22	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 362 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, November 1995), p. 30. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17

**Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers**

United States, selected years 1976-95

Question: "Please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Lawyers?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
1976	6%	19%	48%	18%	8%	1%
1977	5	21	44	18	8	4
1981	4	21	41	19	8	7
1983	5	19	43	18	9	6
1985	6	21	40	21	9	3
1988	3	15	45	23	10	4
1990	4	18	43	22	9	4
1991	4	18	43	20	10	5
1992	3	15	43	25	11	3
1993	3	13	41	28	13	2
1994	3	14	36	31	15	1
1995	4	12	36	29	17	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 18; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), p. 3; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 322 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1992), p. 2; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 334 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1993), p. 38; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Nov. 10, 1995), p. 2; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18					
Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers					
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995					
Question: "Please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Lawyers?"					
	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
National	4%	12%	36%	29%	17%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	3	11	33	29	23
Female	5	12	39	28	13
<b>Race</b>					
White	3	11	36	30	18
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	9	20	37	19	13
Black	11	24	37	15	12
<b>Age</b>					
18 to 29 years	8	14	37	26	15
30 to 49 years	3	11	38	29	18
50 to 64 years	1	12	40	26	20
65 years and older	5	10	26	34	17
<b>Education</b>					
College post graduate	3	6	30	41	18
College graduate	2	9	41	25	23
Some college	3	11	34	31	20
No college	5	14	38	25	14
<b>Income</b>					
\$75,000 and over	1	10	29	34	25
\$50,000 and over <sup>b</sup>	2	9	34	33	21
\$30,000 to \$49,999	3	13	35	33	15
\$20,000 to \$29,999	6	11	38	18	24
Under \$20,000	8	13	38	24	13
<b>Community</b>					
Urban area	7	14	32	30	15
Suburban area	2	9	39	29	19
Rural area	3	11	39	24	20
<b>Region</b>					
East	5	18	36	26	13
Midwest	5	8	37	28	20
South	4	13	37	27	17
West	3	7	35	33	20
<b>Politics</b>					
Republican	5	12	30	29	21
Democrat	4	14	37	27	16
Independent	4	9	40	29	16
Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.					
<sup>a</sup> Includes black respondents.					
<sup>b</sup> Includes \$75,000 and over category.					
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.					

Table 2.19					
Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of police					
United States, selected years 1977-95					
Question: "Please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Police?"					
	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
1977	8%	29%	50%	9%	3%
1981	8	36	41	9	4
1983	7	34	45	7	4
1985	10	37	41	7	3
1988	10	37	39	8	3
1990	9	40	41	7	2
1991	7	36	42	10	3
1992	8	34	42	10	4
1993	10	40	39	7	3
1994	9	37	41	9	3
1995	8	33	44	11	3

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 10; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), p. 3; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 322 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1992), p. 2; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 334 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1993), p. 38; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Nov. 10, 1995), p. 2; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.20

**Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of police**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Police?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
National	8%	33%	44%	11%	3%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	8	35	40	11	3
Female	7	31	47	12	3
<b>Race</b>					
White	9	35	44	9	2
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	3	21	44	23	7
Black	4	21	41	24	8
<b>Age</b>					
18 to 29 years	10	27	45	12	5
30 to 49 years	7	33	45	11	2
50 to 64 years	6	35	42	15	2
65 years and older	8	39	41	8	2
<b>Education</b>					
College post graduate	5	37	44	11	2
College graduate	8	35	47	7	3
Some college	8	35	43	10	3
No college	8	30	44	13	3
<b>Income</b>					
\$75,000 and over	10	34	47	8	1
\$50,000 and over <sup>b</sup>	11	32	48	7	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	7	37	41	13	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	8	27	46	14	3
Under \$20,000	6	34	41	13	4
<b>Community</b>					
Urban area	8	29	46	12	4
Suburban area	7	38	43	10	1
Rural area	10	29	42	14	2
<b>Region</b>					
East	6	32	47	12	2
Midwest	10	35	37	12	4
South	9	31	44	11	3
West	6	33	48	10	3
<b>Politics</b>					
Republican	9	40	42	6	2
Democrat	7	33	43	14	3
Independent	8	27	46	13	3

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

<sup>b</sup>Includes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.21

**Respondents' confidence in ability of police to protect, solve crime, and prevent crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "How much confidence do you have in the ability of the police to **protect** you from crime? What about the ability of the police to **solve** crime? What about the ability of the police to **prevent** crime? Would you say: a great deal, some, little or none at all?"

	Protect from crime				Solve crime				Prevent crime			
	A great deal	Some	Little	None at all	A great deal	Some	Little	None at all	A great deal	Some	Little	None at all
National	30.2%	44.0%	16.1%	8.1%	25.4%	48.1%	14.8%	7.8%	16.7%	48.0%	21.1%	11.3%
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	30.8	41.9	16.3	9.1	29.0	43.7	17.0	7.7	17.6	45.6	22.0	12.9
Female	29.6	45.9	15.9	7.3	22.1	52.2	12.9	7.9	15.7	50.1	20.3	9.8
<b>Race</b>												
White	31.6	44.1	15.4	7.2	27.0	49.2	14.0	6.2	16.4	49.2	22.1	9.5
Black	18.1	41.9	24.8	15.2	15.2	44.8	20.0	18.1	15.4	40.4	17.3	26.9
Hispanic	33.8	48.6	12.2	5.4	21.6	45.9	14.9	9.5	18.9	48.6	16.2	9.5
<b>Age</b>												
18 to 29 years	25.7	41.9	17.1	13.5	23.0	41.9	18.5	13.5	15.4	42.1	24.4	16.3
30 to 39 years	24.8	50.0	16.9	7.2	21.7	56.0	14.1	5.1	13.7	54.5	19.9	9.4
40 to 59 years	32.2	44.2	14.2	8.2	25.5	50.0	14.2	7.5	15.5	48.4	22.5	12.0
60 years and older	43.4	35.8	15.0	2.9	36.2	38.5	13.2	4.0	25.4	44.5	16.8	5.8
<b>Education</b>												
College graduate	27.9	46.8	17.5	6.1	24.3	52.5	13.2	7.1	13.7	53.2	23.4	7.9
Some college	30.2	42.1	17.5	8.4	25.5	45.1	17.5	7.0	14.0	45.8	26.2	11.5
High school graduate	31.1	45.5	12.0	10.5	25.1	49.2	14.4	8.6	19.7	47.4	16.0	14.2
Less than high school graduate	35.3	36.3	18.6	6.9	30.0	40.0	14.0	8.0	23.8	41.6	14.9	11.9
<b>Income</b>												
Over \$60,000	28.5	44.6	19.4	7.0	25.3	54.3	13.4	5.9	12.3	46.0	26.2	14.4
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	28.3	47.6	16.9	6.1	24.3	51.7	15.7	5.8	16.0	53.6	18.5	9.7
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	28.9	43.1	15.9	8.8	25.9	40.2	18.8	9.6	18.4	47.3	23.8	8.4
Less than \$15,000	41.0	35.0	11.1	11.1	29.4	45.4	11.8	7.6	24.2	35.8	16.7	15.8
<b>Community</b>												
Urban	28.2	43.6	19.9	8.3	22.3	49.0	17.2	8.9	17.7	39.9	22.8	16.5
Suburban	31.3	45.7	15.5	4.9	28.8	49.2	12.9	4.9	14.9	51.5	21.8	9.5
Small city	30.9	47.9	10.1	10.1	22.3	53.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	51.6	18.1	11.7
Rural/small town	30.7	40.9	17.6	8.9	26.8	43.8	18.4	7.1	17.8	46.9	21.7	9.7
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast	29.0	42.6	20.5	6.8	24.4	46.0	17.6	6.8	18.2	48.9	19.9	10.2
Midwest	32.1	43.9	13.5	10.5	23.2	54.0	11.4	8.9	19.0	47.3	19.0	11.4
South	27.8	45.3	17.8	7.4	26.1	44.7	18.1	6.6	16.6	45.3	22.3	12.3
West	32.6	43.8	13.2	7.4	27.3	48.8	11.6	9.1	13.2	52.1	22.3	10.3
<b>Politics</b>												
Republican	30.0	46.4	14.3	7.8	27.9	48.3	14.6	5.1	12.9	55.4	18.0	11.6
Democrat	28.7	46.2	17.6	6.5	24.6	47.7	16.0	8.5	15.7	47.9	21.8	11.1
Independent/other	31.3	41.6	15.6	9.8	24.7	49.2	14.4	8.2	18.8	43.0	23.9	11.7

Note: The National Opinion Survey on Crime and Justice - 1995 was designed and commissioned by the College of Criminal Justice's Survey Research Program at Sam Houston State University. The data were collected by the Public Policy Research Institute of Texas A & M University through telephone interviews conducted from June 2 to June 26, 1995. A total of 1,005 interviews were conducted from a stratified random sample of all working telephone numbers in the United States. The data presented are weighted estimates adjusted according to U.S. Bureau of the Census racial/ethnic group and gender population figures for 1990. The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.22

**Reported confidence in ability of police to protect from violent crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "How much confidence do you have in the ability of the police to protect you from violent crime?"

	A great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	None at all
National	20%	30%	39%	9%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	18	29	39	12
Female	22	32	38	7
<b>Race</b>				
White	21	31	38	9
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	15	25	45	13
Black	16	22	46	14
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	21	33	31	15
30 to 49 years	13	31	47	8
50 to 64 years	26	24	38	9
65 years and older	32	32	27	6
<b>Education</b>				
College post graduate	16	33	43	7
College graduate	14	35	44	6
Some college	21	32	37	10
No college	23	27	37	11
<b>Income</b>				
\$75,000 and over	13	31	46	9
\$50,000 and over <sup>b</sup>	14	34	41	10
\$30,000 to \$49,999	16	32	43	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	21	30	40	9
Under \$20,000	28	25	36	8
<b>Community</b>				
Urban area	19	29	40	11
Suburban area	18	33	39	8
Rural area	25	28	36	10
<b>Region</b>				
East	21	29	38	10
Midwest	24	32	35	9
South	20	31	38	9
West	16	28	46	9
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	24	35	33	7
Democrat	21	29	40	8
Independent	17	28	41	12

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

<sup>b</sup>Includes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.23				
Attitudes toward how much police are paid				
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995				
Question: "In your view, are the police in your community paid too much, too little, or about the right amount?"				
	Too much	Too little	About right	Don't know/ refused
National	5%	40%	44%	11%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	6	40	46	8
Female	4	40	42	14
<b>Race</b>				
White	5	42	43	10
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	9	29	46	16
Black	10	31	47	12
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	10	38	40	12
30 to 49 years	5	45	39	11
50 to 64 years	5	36	51	8
65 years and older	3	33	51	13
<b>Education</b>				
College post graduate	3	42	42	13
College graduate	3	41	43	13
Some college	6	41	43	10
No college	6	38	45	11
<b>Income</b>				
\$75,000 and over	4	36	50	10
\$50,000 and over <sup>b</sup>	4	43	44	9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	6	41	40	13
\$20,000 to \$29,999	6	46	40	8
Under \$20,000	5	35	47	13
<b>Community</b>				
Urban area	6	41	42	11
Suburban area	4	41	42	13
Rural area	5	37	49	9
<b>Region</b>				
East	8	32	48	12
Midwest	5	37	46	12
South	5	52	33	10
West	3	33	52	12
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	4	40	45	11
Democrat	5	44	40	11
Independent	6	37	45	12
Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.				
<sup>a</sup> Includes black respondents.				
<sup>b</sup> Includes \$75,000 and over category.				
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.				

Table 2.24				
Teenagers' attitudes toward police in their community				
By sex, race, ethnicity, type of school, and community, United States, 1995				
Question: "Think about your experiences with police patrolling the surrounding blocks near your home. Do you have a good opinion, bad opinion, or no opinion at all about the police officers who work near your home?"				
	Good opinion	Bad opinion	No opinion at all	Don't know
National	26%	21%	40%	12%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	26	26	39	10
Female	28	15	41	15
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>				
White	28	21	40	12
Black	26	21	41	12
Hispanic	24	20	42	14
Asian	23	27	36	14
<b>Type of school</b>				
Public	26	20	41	13
Private	28	25	38	10
Parochial	37	18	32	13
<b>Community</b>				
Urban	33	18	40	10
Suburban	26	21	40	13
Rural	22	24	40	14

Note: These data are from a survey of 2,023 public, private, and parochial school students in the seventh to twelfth grades conducted for the National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program Oct. 5 to Nov. 16, 1995 by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. Interviews were completed in classrooms with two representative samples of public, private, and parochial school students in grades 7 through 12, using the nationally representative Harris Scholastic sample of schools and school students, and a representative sample of urban schools.

Source: National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program, *Between Hope and Fear: Teens Speak Out on Crime and the Community* (Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council and National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, 1996), p. 85. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.25

**Attitudes toward a police officer striking an adult male citizen**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Are there any situations you can imagine in which you would approve of a police-  
man striking an adult male citizen?"

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986		1987	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	73%	25%	73%	23%	76%	20%	76%	20%	73%	24%	78%	20%	69%	28%	72%	25%	73%	23%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	75	22	77	20	81	17	82	16	80	18	83	15	75	23	80	17	80	17
Female	71	28	70	26	72	22	72	23	68	29	73	23	65	32	66	31	67	27
<b>Race</b>																		
White	77	21	77	20	79	18	80	17	76	21	80	17	73	25	76	22	76	20
Black/other	42	54	46	47	48	44	48	45	45	49	59	37	50	46	49	46	56	35
<b>Age</b>																		
18 to 20 years	55	45	70	27	78	20	67	30	71	29	78	22	71	27	60	38	71	29
21 to 29 years	76	22	75	22	78	20	79	19	76	23	81	17	72	26	74	25	73	24
30 to 49 years	76	23	79	18	79	17	79	18	79	20	81	17	75	24	78	21	77	19
50 years and older	70	26	68	27	73	23	73	21	66	28	72	24	62	34	65	30	68	26
<b>Education</b>																		
College	84	14	86	13	85	13	85	12	82	17	87	11	79	20	85	14	83	14
High school	72	27	71	26	76	20	76	21	73	24	75	23	67	31	67	31	70	26
Grade school	56	38	58	35	62	33	59	33	52	41	56	36	46	46	51	38	48	39
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																		
Professional/business	83	16	84	14	84	14	86	11	83	15	85	13	76	22	83	15	86	12
Clerical	80	18	77	20	78	18	79	19	78	21	83	16	74	26	70	28	66	29
Manual	66	32	66	30	73	24	72	25	67	29	71	26	64	32	66	30	65	29
Farmer	69	22	63	27	70	28	79	8	70	24	92	3	61	29	63	34	78	15
<b>Region</b>																		
Northeast	68	31	74	24	75	22	74	25	74	24	77	20	65	34	68	28	71	26
Midwest	72	25	77	21	78	18	80	18	70	26	76	22	70	26	72	26	72	24
South	73	25	71	24	74	20	74	21	71	26	77	20	67	30	70	26	71	23
West	79	19	70	26	78	20	80	16	79	18	84	14	76	23	78	21	79	17
<b>Religion</b>																		
Protestant	74	24	73	22	77	19	75	21	74	22	78	19	70	27	73	24	74	22
Catholic	70	27	71	27	74	23	76	21	70	28	75	22	66	32	68	30	68	27
Jewish	71	26	91	4	70	30	72	24	81	16	83	12	67	26	76	18	80	15
None	69	30	76	23	82	16	85	13	70	26	80	18	74	25	76	22	75	21
<b>Politics</b>																		
Republican	76	22	76	19	79	17	76	20	78	20	86	13	74	24	78	19	82	16
Democrat	67	31	67	29	72	24	73	23	67	29	72	26	62	35	68	30	66	29
Independent	79	19	78	19	79	17	80	18	75	22	79	17	73	25	73	24	74	21

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.  
For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National  
Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for  
Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
73%	23%	70%	24%	70%	25%	66%	30%	73%	22%	71%	26%
77	20	77	18	77	19	71	27	81	16	80	18
69	25	66	28	64	30	62	33	68	27	64	32
77	19	74	21	73	22	70	26	77	19	76	22
51	41	51	40	52	41	44	51	51	40	48	46
74	26	69	31	59	36	53	42	69	28	56	38
70	26	73	21	74	24	68	30	80	19	70	27
79	18	74	20	74	23	72	27	75	22	76	22
68	26	65	28	63	28	58	34	68	24	66	30
78	19	78	17	78	19	73	24	79	18	79	19
73	23	66	30	64	30	64	32	70	26	66	32
50	36	53	34	48	33	36	54	55	33	52	40
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	83	16	81	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	23	80	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	77	20	69	28
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	29	60	35
79	19	80	14	80	18	75	23	79	17	80	18
77	19	70	26	73	24	66	30	74	22	67	30
69	26	64	30	64	29	60	35	72	24	68	29
62	25	75	12	50	38	55	35	47	47	70	20
68	29	62	30	68	24	63	34	71	25	65	32
70	24	79	19	69	26	66	30	67	27	71	26
75	19	71	20	67	27	65	31	77	18	71	26
77	20	66	29	76	20	70	26	76	20	78	20
74	21	73	22	70	25	67	28	74	21	70	27
66	29	66	28	67	27	62	34	67	27	71	25
91	4	75	19	71	29	68	32	79	21	76	22
78	20	68	25	74	19	65	34	78	21	77	22
75	21	76	18	76	19	72	25	78	17	77	20
69	26	69	26	64	30	58	37	65	29	66	30
75	20	66	26	70	25	68	28	76	20	71	26

Table 2.26

**Attitudes toward a police officer striking a citizen under certain circumstances**

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who. . ."

	Was attacking the policeman with his fists?		Was attempting to escape from custody?		Had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?		Was being questioned in a murder case?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1973	97%	3%	87%	12%	22%	76%	8%	90%
1975	98	2	86	11	19	77	8	90
1976	94	5	78	18	20	77	8	90
1978	93	6	75	22	18	80	8	89
1980	94	4	76	20	14	84	8	90
1983	92	7	75	21	15	83	9	89
1984	92	6	73	23	12	86	9	89
1986	94	5	72	24	14	85	9	90
1987	92	7	77	18	11	86	10	87
1988	92	6	76	19	12	86	8	89
1989	94	5	76	20	11	87	8	90
1990	92	6	74	21	12	84	11	86
1991	90	8	69	26	9	89	6	92
1993	92	6	73	23	7	91	7	90
1994	93	6	75	21	9	90	7	92

Note: In 1973 and 1975 these data were based on a subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in table 2.25. Since 1976, all survey respondents were asked the above questions. The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.27

**Attitudes toward a police officer striking a citizen under certain circumstances**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who . . ."

	Was attacking the policeman with his fists?		Was attempting to escape from custody?		Had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?		Was being questioned in a murder case?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	93%	6%	75%	21%	9%	90%	7%	92%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	96	4	81	16	11	88	7	91
Female	91	8	70	25	7	92	6	92
<b>Race</b>								
White	94	5	78	18	9	90	6	92
Black/other	90	9	59	35	6	92	8	91
<b>Age</b>								
18 to 20 years	88	9	79	21	3	97	9	91
21 to 29 years	94	5	72	24	4	95	5	95
30 to 49 years	94	6	76	20	7	92	5	94
50 years and older	93	6	74	21	14	85	10	86
<b>Education</b>								
College	94	6	76	20	7	92	5	94
High school	93	6	75	21	9	90	8	90
Grade school	93	6	62	28	17	80	11	82
<b>Income</b>								
\$50,000 and over	94	5	80	18	7	92	7	92
\$30,000 to \$49,999	97	3	81	16	9	90	5	94
\$20,000 to \$29,999	94	5	74	22	7	93	5	93
Under \$20,000	91	8	69	27	11	88	9	88
<b>Occupation</b>								
Professional/business	94	5	78	18	7	92	5	94
Clerical	91	8	71	24	9	90	8	91
Manual	94	5	75	20	10	89	8	90
Farmer	88	10	72	25	8	90	8	90
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	92	7	73	23	6	94	8	91
Midwest	93	7	74	21	9	90	5	94
South	94	4	76	20	11	88	8	90
West	94	6	74	22	8	92	6	92
<b>Religion</b>								
Protestant	93	6	74	21	10	89	7	92
Catholic	94	6	76	21	9	91	7	91
Jewish	98	2	93	7	7	93	0	100
None	95	5	74	22	6	92	6	91
<b>Politics</b>								
Republican	95	5	79	17	10	90	8	91
Democrat	93	6	72	23	8	91	7	92
Independent	92	7	74	22	9	91	6	92

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.28				
Attitudes toward crime rate in own neighborhood in past year				
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995				
Question: "In the past year do you feel that the crime rate in your neighborhood has increased, decreased or stayed the same?"				
	Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased	Don't know
National	21.6%	62.2%	11.7%	4.4%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	19.4	63.8	12.4	4.3
Female	23.6	60.7	11.1	4.4
<b>Race</b>				
White	21.6	64.6	9.2	4.5
Black	21.0	49.5	27.6	1.9
Hispanic	23.0	51.4	17.6	8.1
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	17.6	59.9	17.1	5.4
30 to 39 years	23.4	64.0	9.4	3.2
40 to 59 years	22.1	61.5	12.0	4.4
60 years and older	22.4	64.4	7.5	5.2
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	20.1	68.5	7.9	3.2
Some college	21.0	61.5	12.6	4.9
High school graduate	23.0	60.4	12.6	4.0
Less than high school graduate	19.6	56.9	17.6	5.9
<b>Income</b>				
Over \$60,000	16.1	71.0	8.6	4.3
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	20.3	68.3	10.0	1.4
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	26.4	54.4	13.4	5.4
Less than \$15,000	23.7	50.8	16.1	9.3
<b>Community</b>				
Urban	22.3	55.4	16.6	5.1
Suburban	18.3	64.6	11.8	5.3
Small city	28.0	59.3	10.6	2.1
Rural/small town	20.4	65.4	9.7	4.5
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	19.2	67.8	8.5	4.5
Midwest	18.1	62.9	13.5	5.5
South	21.8	62.2	11.5	4.6
West	26.1	57.7	12.9	2.9
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	19.0	63.7	11.2	5.8
Democrat	22.9	61.8	13.9	1.4
Independent/other	23.6	60.5	10.9	5.0
Note: See Note, table 2.21.				
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.				

Table 2.29				
Respondents' perceptions of safety in their community				
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995				
Question: "On another subject, when it comes to the threat of crime, how safe do you feel in your community? Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, fairly unsafe, or very unsafe?"				
	Very safe	Fairly safe	Fairly unsafe	Very unsafe
National	27%	53%	13%	7%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	27	55	12	6
Female	27	52	14	7
<b>Race</b>				
White	29	55	12	4
Black	16	50	11	23
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	27	48	16	9
30 to 44 years	26	60	10	4
45 to 64 years	29	48	16	7
65 years and older	29	52	9	10
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	31	54	12	3
Some college	27	57	12	4
No college	26	52	13	9
<b>Income</b>				
More than \$60,000	31	57	11	1
\$40,000 to \$60,000	27	55	15	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	27	55	9	9
Less than \$20,000	22	42	24	12
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	30	54	11	5
Democrat	23	53	15	9
Independent	31	57	9	3
Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,426 adults age 18 and older conducted by the Los Angeles Times Poll Oct. 27-30, 1995. Telephone numbers were generated from a computer list that includes all telephone exchanges in the Nation. Random-digit dialing techniques were used to ensure that both listed and unlisted residences had an opportunity to be contacted.				
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.				

Table 2.30

**Respondents' feelings of safety on streets in own neighborhood in past year**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "In the past year do you feel safer, not as safe or about the same on the streets in your neighborhood?"

	Safer	Not as safe	About the same
National	9.6%	18.1%	70.3%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	10.6	16.8	70.1
Female	8.6	19.4	70.4
<b>Race</b>			
White	9.1	17.2	71.7
Black	10.5	21.9	66.7
Hispanic	16.2	18.9	60.8
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	10.8	18.4	67.7
30 to 39 years	9.0	17.3	73.4
40 to 59 years	10.4	18.2	69.2
60 years and older	9.2	20.7	66.7
<b>Education</b>			
College graduate	8.3	17.6	71.9
Some college	7.7	17.2	73.0
High school graduate	10.8	18.8	69.2
Less than high school graduate	15.7	20.6	59.8
<b>Income</b>			
Over \$60,000	8.6	13.4	75.8
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	8.9	17.5	72.3
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	9.6	19.2	70.0
Less than \$15,000	13.6	22.9	58.5
<b>Community</b>			
Urban	12.1	21.7	63.7
Suburban	8.7	14.1	73.4
Small city	9.5	22.8	67.2
Rural/small town	9.1	17.2	72.3
<b>Region</b>			
Northeast	8.5	14.1	76.8
Midwest	10.5	17.3	67.9
South	8.9	21.4	68.3
West	10.7	17.4	70.2
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	5.4	17.3	75.2
Democrat	9.6	21.8	67.9
Independent/other	13.3	17.0	67.1

Note: See Note, table 2.21. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.



Table 2.31

**Attitudes toward crime rate in own area and uneasiness on the streets**

United States, selected years 1966-93

	"In the past year, do you feel the crime rate in your area has been increasing, decreasing, or has it remained the same as it was before?"				"Compared to a year ago, do you personally feel more uneasy on the streets, less uneasy, or not much different?"			
	Increasing	Decreasing	Remained same	Not sure	More uneasy	Less uneasy	Not much different	Not sure
1966	NA	NA	NA	NA	49%	3%	44%	4%
1967	46%	4%	43%	7%	NA	NA	NA	NA
1968	NA	NA	NA	NA	53	4	42	1
1969	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	4	39	2
1970	62	3	30	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	5	39	1
1973	48	7	40	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1975	70	3	24	3	55	2	42	1
1977	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	4	46	1
1978	46	7	42	5	40	5	53	2
1981	68	4	27	1	48	6	45	1
1982	59	6	34	1	41	7	51	1
1983	41	15	43	1	26	9	63	2
1984	33	21	44	2	24	10	65	1
1985	40	17	42	1	32	7	60	1
1991	55	5	39	1	38	5	57	(a)
1993	54	5	39	2	42	5	51	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll*, Apr. 14, 1991, p. 2; Aug. 9, 1993, p. 2 (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc.). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32

**Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night and feeling unsafe at home**

United States, selected years 1965-93

Question: "Is there any area near where you live--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? How about at home at night--do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

(Percent responding "yes")

	Afraid to walk alone at night	Feel unsafe at home
1965	34%	NA
1967	31	NA
1972	42	17%
1975	45	20
1977	45	15
1981	45	16
1983	45	16
1989	43	10
1990	40	10
1992	44	11
1993	43	NA

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 318, pp. 51, 52; No. 339, p. 20 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.33

**Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Is there any area right around here--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?"

	1973		1974		1976		1977		1980		1982		1984		1985		1987	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	41%	59%	45%	55%	44%	56%	45%	54%	43%	56%	47%	53%	42%	57%	40%	59%	38%	51%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	20	80	24	76	23	77	23	76	21	79	28	72	19	81	21	78	17	83
Female	59	40	63	36	61	39	63	37	60	39	60	39	57	41	56	43	55	44
<b>Race</b>																		
White	39	61	43	57	44	56	43	57	42	58	45	55	39	60	38	62	36	63
Black/other	54	45	60	40	48	51	59	40	52	47	61	39	54	43	60	39	50	50
<b>Age</b>																		
18 to 20 years	33	67	43	55	45	55	45	55	45	54	28	72	27	73	24	76	38	62
21 to 29 years	40	59	44	56	40	60	39	60	41	59	47	52	39	59	40	59	40	59
30 to 49 years	40	60	40	59	40	60	41	59	39	60	43	57	37	62	35	64	34	66
50 years and older	43	57	50	50	49	51	51	48	47	52	50	49	49	49	46	53	43	56
<b>Education</b>																		
College	35	64	42	57	36	64	41	58	42	58	49	50	40	59	36	63	38	62
High school	44	55	44	55	47	52	46	53	44	55	46	54	42	57	41	58	39	61
Grade school	41	58	51	49	48	52	47	52	42	57	43	56	46	51	51	48	39	59
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																		
Professional/business	38	62	39	60	40	60	40	60	42	58	50	50	40	59	36	63	37	63
Clerical	55	44	59	40	56	43	60	39	53	46	57	43	51	48	46	53	47	53
Manual	41	58	40	60	40	60	41	59	38	62	39	60	39	60	41	58	36	63
Farmer	26	72	28	72	14	84	17	83	15	82	8	92	13	87	19	81	18	82
<b>Region</b>																		
Northeast	47	52	47	53	54	46	53	47	47	53	46	54	44	55	44	55	34	66
Midwest	40	60	39	60	34	66	36	63	33	66	40	60	35	64	30	68	37	63
South	39	61	47	53	42	58	47	52	44	55	50	50	48	51	44	56	42	58
West	38	61	48	51	50	50	46	54	52	48	53	47	39	61	44	55	40	60
<b>Religion</b>																		
Protestant	41	59	43	56	43	57	45	55	43	56	45	54	44	55	41	58	37	63
Catholic	43	56	50	48	46	54	45	54	45	55	49	51	40	58	39	60	43	56
Jewish	44	56	50	50	63	37	60	40	50	50	81	19	59	41	53	47	47	53
None	32	68	38	62	43	57	40	59	38	62	40	60	22	77	36	64	36	64
<b>Politics</b>																		
Republican	35	65	48	52	42	57	44	56	41	57	43	57	42	56	36	63	35	65
Democrat	46	53	45	54	49	50	48	52	46	54	51	49	46	52	47	52	40	60
Independent	39	61	42	58	39	61	41	58	41	59	44	56	37	62	35	63	39	60

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

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1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
40%	59%	40%	60%	41%	58%	43%	56%	43%	57%	47%	52%
16	83	19	80	19	81	24	76	26	73	30	69
56	42	55	45	58	41	58	41	55	44	60	39
39	60	38	62	39	60	41	59	40	60	45	54
45	53	52	46	50	48	56	44	58	42	56	43
27	73	47	53	43	57	52	48	31	66	44	56
38	61	42	58	33	65	40	60	40	60	49	50
32	67	33	67	38	62	39	61	38	62	43	57
51	48	45	54	48	51	49	49	51	48	51	47
36	62	40	60	39	60	43	56	42	58	45	54
41	58	38	62	41	58	42	58	44	56	48	51
51	49	45	55	51	48	50	50	45	55	53	47
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	61	41	59
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	63	42	58
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	57	46	53
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	51	49	54	45
37	62	41	59	36	63	39	61	44	56	44	55
54	46	49	51	56	42	51	48	43	57	58	41
35	64	33	67	38	61	41	59	42	58	42	57
18	82	20	80	28	72	24	76	24	76	36	64
41	57	35	65	40	59	36	62	44	56	44	56
33	66	39	61	36	64	42	57	34	66	39	60
44	56	42	58	46	52	43	57	46	54	54	45
43	57	41	59	41	58	51	49	48	52	46	53
42	57	41	58	43	56	45	54	44	56	48	52
38	60	38	62	38	61	36	63	41	59	45	54
71	24	53	47	61	39	67	33	65	35	58	39
22	77	34	66	32	64	39	61	33	66	41	58
41	59	37	62	41	58	36	63	42	58	45	54
44	56	46	54	47	52	48	51	48	51	51	49
35	63	33	67	35	64	44	56	39	61	44	55

Table 2.34

**Teenagers reporting whether they feel safe in various locations**

By sex, race, ethnicity, type of school, and community, United States, 1995

Question: "How often do you feel safe when you are in the following places--do you always feel safe, sometimes feel safe, or do you never feel safe?"

(Percent responding "sometimes" or "never")

	Feeling safe sometimes or never							
	On public transportation (like trains, buses, or subways)	Walking to and from your friends' homes after dark	Around your school	In the park closest to your home	Going to and from school	In your school building	On your own block or in your own neighborhood	At home
National	63%	60%	42%	40%	29%	28%	25%	9%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	58	47	41	32	25	29	18	7
Female	70	75	43	48	32	27	33	12
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>								
White	61	55	38	35	22	23	20	8
Black	70	71	53	47	41	44	33	9
Hispanic	66	69	47	49	41	36	38	12
Asian	72	71	40	42	34	24	37	5
<b>Type of school</b>								
Public	61	61	46	39	30	33	26	9
Private	75	51	21	41	18	6	23	8
Parochial	77	66	28	52	30	13	27	12
<b>Community</b>								
Urban	69	68	43	46	28	28	30	11
Suburban	65	58	44	42	29	30	24	9
Rural	57	56	39	31	28	27	22	9

Note: See Note, table 2.24.

Source: National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program, *Between Hope and Fear: Teens Speak Out on Crime and the Community* (Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council and National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, 1996), pp. 25, 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.35

**Teenagers reporting changes in behavior caused by crime or the threat of crime**

By sex, race, ethnicity, type of school, and community, United States, 1995

Question: "Has crime or the threat of crime ever caused you to do the following things, or not?"

(Percent responding "has caused")

	Change your group of friends	Avoid going to a particular park or play-ground	Change the way you come to or go home from school	Carry a weapon to protect yourself (like a bat, club, knife, or gun)	Get lower grades in school than you think you otherwise would have	Stay home from school or cut class	Get someone to protect you	Stop attending a particular activity or sport
National	22%	20%	13%	12%	12%	11%	10%	10%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	22	19	16	18	12	12	9	12
Female	21	22	10	6	11	10	11	8
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>								
White	19	19	12	10	9	9	10	8
Black	32	26	13	15	19	18	12	18
Hispanic	25	17	18	18	18	17	11	14
Asian	24	39	20	9	10	9	6	14
<b>Type of school</b>								
Public	22	19	14	12	12	12	11	10
Private	22	19	12	15	8	7	9	10
Parochial	22	37	13	9	10	7	9	12
<b>Community</b>								
Urban	24	26	13	11	10	12	10	10
Suburban	23	22	16	14	11	11	12	11
Rural	18	13	11	12	15	10	9	10

Note: See Note, table 2.24.

Source: National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program, *Between Hope and Fear: Teens Speak Out on Crime and the Community* (Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council and National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, 1996), p. 51. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.36

**Places adults and teenagers report they avoid because of safety fears**

By sex, race, ethnicity, and place, United States, 1996

Question: "Do you ever avoid going to . . . because it makes you feel unsafe, or not?"

(Percent responding that they avoid the place)

	Adults						Teenagers					
	Sex			Race, ethnicity			Sex			Race, ethnicity		
	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Your local public park or recreation area	28%	21%	35%	26%	37%	45%	15%	11%	19%	12%	21%	19%
The neighborhood around your school/an area or street close to where you work	21	16	26	20	23	32	11	9	13	10	15	13
The mall or shopping center nearest home	19	10	27	19	19	32	8	7	9	9	7	5
Your neighborhood or block where you live/a particular section of your neighborhood	29	22	34	26	38	44	6	5	7	5	10	9
Never feel unsafe in these places/do not avoid any public areas	51	59	44	52	49	32	61	68	54	65	52	57
Avoid at least one public place	49	41	56	48	51	68	28	23	34	25	34	34

Note: See Note, table 2.5. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: YWCA, *Families Taking Action: A YWCA Survey About Making Homes and Communities Safer* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1996), p. 25. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.37

**Respondents' concern about becoming a victim of crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "How concerned are you, if at all. . .about becoming a victim of crime?"

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned
National	50.6%	29.4%	15.3%	4.4%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	43.5	28.4	21.8	6.2
Female	57.0	30.4	9.4	2.7
<b>Race</b>				
White	46.6	32.0	16.6	4.4
Nonwhite	74.8	15.0	6.1	4.2
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	46.5	30.2	16.5	6.7
30 to 49 years	51.3	28.8	16.1	3.8
50 to 64 years	50.7	31.2	13.6	3.4
65 years and older	54.3	28.1	13.3	3.5
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	35.7	40.5	19.2	4.3
Some college	40.6	35.1	20.5	3.4
High school graduate	60.3	24.0	9.9	5.8
Less than high school graduate	61.2	20.0	15.0	2.6
<b>Family income</b>				
\$75,000 and over	33.2	34.1	26.3	6.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	39.2	37.2	19.7	3.8
\$30,000 to \$49,999	50.3	31.1	14.2	4.4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	54.9	26.5	14.2	4.0
Under \$20,000	59.2	23.8	12.3	3.9
<b>Region</b>				
East	58.1	24.0	15.2	2.4
Midwest	45.2	34.4	15.0	5.4
South	52.2	27.8	14.8	4.6
West	46.9	31.5	16.5	4.8

Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 979 adults, 18 years of age and older. The interviews were conducted Oct. 25-30, 1995 by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. The "does not apply" and "don't know/refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, formerly the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.38

**Teenagers' attitudes toward blame for violence against teens**

By sex, race, ethnicity, type of school, and community, United States, 1995

Question: "Do you think each of the following deserves a lot of blame, some blame, or no blame for violence that happens against teens?"

(Percent responding "a lot of blame")

	Drugs	Lack of parental involvement in teenagers' lives	Peer pressure	A lack of values	The criminal justice system	Not having enough money to live on	Young people's unhappiness about their future	The music young people listen to	Television	Boredom
National	61%	53%	52%	36%	29%	24%	20%	17%	16%	15%
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	59	51	53	35	30	25	19	19	15	17
Female	63	55	51	38	29	22	20	14	18	13
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>										
White	63	54	55	40	29	21	18	16	15	14
Black	57	51	37	31	27	32	22	18	21	19
Hispanic	53	47	47	25	31	25	19	13	17	17
Asian	76	58	57	40	31	25	22	18	16	16
<u>Type of school</u>										
Public	60	52	51	35	29	25	20	16	17	15
Private	64	53	56	41	31	17	18	18	8	17
Parochial	58	59	52	48	28	18	15	20	21	11
<u>Community</u>										
Urban	66	55	55	40	30	26	21	16	16	16
Suburban	56	53	53	37	32	24	19	15	16	15
Rural	62	50	47	32	26	21	19	19	17	14

Note: See Note, table 2.24.

Source: National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program, *Between Hope and Fear: Teens Speak Out on Crime and the Community* (Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council and National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, 1996), pp. 119, 120. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.39

**Attitudes toward influences on children and teenagers toward the use of drugs**

United States, 1995

Question: "How much influence do you think each of the following currently has over the attitudes of children and teenagers toward the use of drugs--a great deal, a moderate amount, only a little, or no influence?"

Influencing factor	Great deal	Moderate amount	Only a little	No influence
Other children and teenagers	74%	20%	4%	1%
The entertainment industry including television, movies and music	63	24	8	4
Parents	58	28	11	2
Professional athletes	51	34	10	4
School-based prevention and education programs	30	50	16	2
Organized religion	31	39	20	7
Public-service advertising on TV and radio against drug use	26	44	24	5

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *A 1995 View of the Drug Problem in America* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc., December 1995). Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.40

**Attitudes toward problems on which tax dollars should be spent**

By sex, race, age, and education, United States, 1996

Question: "I am going to read you a list of concerns that people sometimes name as problems in the United States. After I read each one, please tell me if you think it is extremely important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important in terms of where tax dollars should be spent."

(Percent responding "extremely important")

	Reducing violent crime	Reducing illegal drug use among children and adolescents	Educational opportunities for children	Health insurance or low cost health care	Reducing drunk driving	Reducing unemployment	Reducing illegal drug use among adults	Gun control
Total	84%	82%	82%	66%	63%	57%	55%	36%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	80	79	79	59	56	49	51	23
Female	87	85	85	72	69	61	62	46
<b>Race</b>								
White	83	81	81	64	62	52	54	32
Black	91	87	92	82	74	74	76	60
Other	86	86	86	74	56	71	59	50
<b>Age</b>								
18 to 25 years	84	75	88	55	59	49	47	35
26 to 34 years	83	83	85	63	61	51	49	34
35 to 54 years	82	81	82	66	59	56	57	32
55 years and older	87	86	78	73	73	60	67	41
<b>Education</b>								
College graduate	76	72	44	54	44	44	40	29
Some college	84	84	55	66	64	55	56	31
High school graduate	88	89	63	74	72	63	69	40
Less than high school graduate	90	83	63	75	83	63	72	51

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 2,016 noninstitutionalized adults aged 18 or older living in telephone households in the contiguous United States conducted by The Gallup Organization, Inc. for the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Consult with America: A Look at How Americans View the Country's Drug Problem* (Washington, DC: Office of National Drug Control Policy, 1996), pp. 22-25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.41

**Respondents responding too little is spent on selected problems in this country**

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of the problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (problem) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (problem)?"

(Percent responding "too little")

	Halting the rising crime rate	Dealing with drug addiction	Improving the Nation's education system	Improving the conditions of blacks	Welfare
1973	64%	65%	49%	32%	20%
1974	66	60	50	31	22
1975	65	55	49	27	23
1976	65	58	50	27	13
1977	65	55	48	25	12
1978	64	55	52	24	13
1981	69	59	52	24	13
1982	71	57	56	28	20
1983	67	60	60	29	21
1984	68	63	64	35	24
1985	63	62	60	31	18
1986	64	58	60	34	22
1987	68	65	62	35	21
1988	72	71	66	38	24
1989	73	71	69	36	24
1990	70	64	71	37	22
1991	65	58	67	34	22
1993	71	60	67	36	16
1994	75	60	71	31	13

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.42

**Attitudes toward the level of spending to halt the rising crime rate**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (halting the rising crime rate) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (halting the rising crime rate)?"

	1980			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
National	69%	21%	6%	72%	18%	5%	67%	24%	5%	68%	25%	4%	63%	28%	5%	64%	27%	5%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	66	23	7	71	19	7	64	28	6	64	28	6	61	29	7	59	32	6
Female	71	19	5	72	18	4	69	22	4	71	21	3	66	26	4	67	24	4
<b>Race</b>																		
White	68	22	6	71	19	5	66	26	4	67	26	5	63	28	5	63	28	5
Black/other	79	13	6	74	15	7	75	14	7	74	19	4	62	26	9	68	20	4
<b>Age</b>																		
18 to 20 years	64	27	4	89	9	2	51	44	0	67	25	8	80	20	0	75	20	0
21 to 29 years	74	21	4	71	22	5	70	24	4	68	28	3	67	29	2	65	29	4
30 to 49 years	68	23	5	73	19	5	67	25	4	68	24	5	62	30	5	62	30	4
50 years and older	67	19	8	70	18	5	65	22	7	67	24	5	62	26	8	64	24	6
<b>Education</b>																		
College	66	25	4	72	19	6	65	27	4	68	28	3	61	30	4	62	30	3
High school	72	19	6	75	17	4	70	23	4	69	21	6	67	26	5	66	25	6
Grade school	66	18	8	60	21	6	57	19	13	63	28	2	52	30	15	60	24	6
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																		
Professional/business	68	22	6	73	19	6	66	26	5	62	32	5	63	28	4	60	32	3
Clerical	74	19	5	76	17	4	67	26	3	76	20	2	68	23	5	68	23	5
Manual	68	21	7	70	19	6	67	23	6	68	23	6	62	28	7	65	23	7
Farmer	56	24	6	50	31	12	64	28	0	64	36	0	46	46	4	68	32	0
<b>Region</b>																		
Northeast	72	18	6	72	18	5	68	22	6	75	18	6	60	28	6	63	30	3
Midwest	69	21	7	71	19	5	66	26	3	70	25	2	62	29	6	63	27	4
South	71	19	6	73	18	4	67	22	5	65	26	4	67	24	4	66	22	7
West	62	26	6	70	19	7	65	26	6	62	29	7	60	32	6	62	33	3
<b>Religion</b>																		
Protestant	69	21	6	71	19	5	68	23	5	68	24	4	63	29	6	64	26	4
Catholic	71	20	6	74	18	4	66	25	4	70	24	4	66	24	5	66	27	3
Jewish	72	12	3	78	11	3	70	16	7	67	33	0	76	6	12	52	39	9
None	64	25	5	65	24	8	59	31	5	56	31	11	52	37	2	54	28	14
<b>Politics</b>																		
Republican	68	20	10	69	20	7	67	25	5	63	29	4	62	29	6	61	32	3
Democrat	70	22	4	75	16	4	70	22	5	72	23	3	66	27	4	70	23	4
Independent	68	20	6	69	20	5	64	25	5	68	23	6	61	29	6	59	29	6

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
68%	24%	4%	68%	23%	4%	72%	20%	5%	70%	22%	4%	65%	27%	5%	71%	20%	5%	75%	16%	6%
66	26	4	67	25	4	70	20	7	70	22	5	58	33	6	65	26	7	72	19	7
70	22	4	69	22	4	74	19	3	70	22	3	69	23	4	76	16	4	78	14	6
68	24	4	67	24	4	71	21	5	68	23	4	63	29	4	70	22	4	74	16	7
70	23	5	73	19	6	81	13	3	78	14	6	75	17	6	76	15	8	80	14	3
68	21	5	63	26	0	67	29	0	64	24	8	56	44	0	67	24	0	82	15	3
65	27	5	63	32	2	72	20	6	72	24	1	63	26	6	78	17	4	84	12	3
65	26	5	74	19	4	71	20	5	69	22	5	61	32	5	71	22	5	74	19	6
74	19	3	66	22	6	74	18	4	70	20	4	71	22	4	67	21	6	72	15	8
62	30	5	71	24	2	72	21	4	71	23	3	58	32	6	72	23	4	74	18	6
73	19	4	68	24	3	73	19	5	70	20	5	70	25	3	73	17	6	77	14	6
74	19	3	61	17	12	73	16	6	58	29	6	70	15	9	58	25	9	72	14	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	21	2	72	20	7
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	75	19	4	76	17	6
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	17	5	79	15	4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	68	21	6	76	13	6
62	29	4	68	25	4	72	19	5	66	26	3	58	32	7	68	25	5	73	20	5
61	36	3	66	25	5	80	18	0	74	19	2	69	26	2	76	16	4	77	12	7
75	16	5	70	22	2	70	22	6	70	20	6	66	26	5	72	19	5	78	13	6
76	18	0	70	20	0	77	8	15	57	21	14	76	18	6	53	20	27	48	31	17
63	28	7	70	22	3	73	20	3	70	25	3	67	30	2	72	21	3	76	17	4
73	20	3	63	28	3	70	24	4	63	28	2	67	27	4	71	22	2	76	18	3
68	22	4	72	20	5	76	16	4	75	16	5	66	24	7	71	17	7	74	14	8
67	27	4	67	24	5	69	20	8	69	18	7	56	31	5	68	24	6	75	16	7
70	22	5	66	24	4	74	20	4	71	21	4	66	25	5	70	20	5	75	16	6
66	30	2	72	21	3	72	21	5	67	25	4	66	30	3	76	20	2	79	14	6
60	40	0	94	6	0	91	9	0	71	18	12	56	33	6	77	18	0	75	18	4
64	19	7	64	29	4	57	22	12	67	28	2	58	36	4	65	24	10	69	22	9
63	30	3	67	26	5	72	24	3	65	27	6	62	30	6	68	25	3	70	19	8
74	19	4	72	21	4	80	12	5	70	23	2	71	24	3	75	18	5	79	14	4
64	26	6	67	22	3	63	25	7	76	17	4	62	27	6	71	18	6	76	16	5

Table 2.43

**Attitudes toward the level of spending to deal with drug addiction**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (dealing with drug addiction) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (dealing with drug addiction)?"

	1980			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
National	60%	25%	8%	57%	27%	8%	60%	30%	5%	63%	27%	6%	62%	28%	5%	58%	32%	6%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	58	26	9	57	26	11	60	29	7	62	27	7	61	27	8	55	36	7
Female	61	24	8	57	28	6	59	30	4	64	28	4	62	30	2	60	29	5
<b>Race</b>																		
White	58	26	8	55	28	8	59	30	5	63	28	5	62	28	5	57	32	6
Black/other	72	13	9	68	19	9	62	25	7	65	24	9	59	30	9	66	27	5
<b>Age</b>																		
18 to 20 years	64	34	0	53	36	6	56	42	0	58	42	0	60	40	0	50	40	10
21 to 29 years	56	34	7	52	36	7	56	35	6	59	35	4	62	29	6	53	42	4
30 to 49 years	61	25	8	62	26	8	61	30	5	67	24	6	64	29	5	59	33	6
50 years and older	60	20	9	56	22	10	61	25	6	62	25	8	61	26	6	60	24	7
<b>Education</b>																		
College	51	35	8	54	33	7	57	33	6	63	30	4	59	32	5	54	39	5
High school	66	21	6	59	26	8	61	30	5	64	27	6	67	25	5	61	28	7
Grade school	59	16	14	56	19	11	60	19	13	61	22	12	49	31	11	58	23	7
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																		
Professional/business	54	32	7	56	32	8	55	34	7	62	30	5	59	31	5	54	37	6
Clerical	65	26	3	56	31	6	60	32	4	63	32	3	61	32	3	62	30	2
Manual	62	20	10	58	24	9	60	28	6	65	23	7	64	25	7	60	28	8
Farmer	47	24	12	54	27	15	80	18	0	64	27	9	50	38	8	63	32	5
<b>Region</b>																		
Northeast	59	27	8	55	27	11	58	31	6	70	23	6	66	25	6	54	34	4
Midwest	61	25	7	56	30	6	57	34	5	62	30	4	61	29	5	61	30	5
South	63	23	7	63	23	8	66	24	4	64	25	6	62	26	6	58	30	8
West	53	28	10	49	31	10	56	31	8	56	33	6	59	35	4	58	34	7
<b>Religion</b>																		
Protestant	62	23	7	59	26	8	60	29	5	61	28	6	64	28	4	60	29	7
Catholic	60	27	7	55	32	7	62	30	5	69	25	5	62	29	6	55	37	4
Jewish	47	25	12	49	32	8	52	36	7	78	22	0	65	18	6	52	35	4
None	42	40	11	48	27	16	49	34	8	56	33	8	49	38	6	54	33	7
<b>Politics</b>																		
Republican	56	29	9	51	32	10	57	32	6	57	30	8	58	31	5	52	37	7
Democrat	63	22	6	64	23	6	65	26	4	64	28	5	64	27	5	62	29	6
Independent	59	26	8	53	29	10	55	32	6	67	24	4	63	27	6	58	30	6

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
65%	28%	4%	68%	24%	4%	71%	19%	6%	64%	26%	7%	58%	32%	7%	60%	27%	8%	60%	26%	9%
62	31	4	72	21	5	74	15	7	60	28	8	48	41	8	55	32	9	57	28	11
68	26	4	66	27	3	68	22	6	67	24	5	64	26	7	64	23	7	62	25	7
66	28	4	67	25	4	69	20	6	63	27	6	54	34	8	58	29	8	57	28	10
60	28	6	75	20	5	80	11	6	68	20	7	72	19	4	73	19	7	73	17	5
58	26	10	50	40	5	67	33	0	68	24	8	69	31	0	62	33	5	58	33	6
57	40	2	57	34	7	69	22	7	66	28	4	57	34	7	61	32	4	66	28	3
65	29	4	73	22	2	72	18	6	66	26	5	58	32	8	60	28	8	58	30	8
70	22	6	71	20	4	71	18	7	61	26	9	56	30	8	60	24	10	60	20	12
59	36	4	70	25	4	74	19	4	64	29	6	52	36	8	56	32	8	55	32	9
69	23	4	67	26	3	69	19	8	67	22	7	60	31	7	65	23	6	66	22	7
71	19	5	68	17	8	65	20	12	50	28	13	72	16	6	58	18	18	56	17	15
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	55	31	9	58	30	10
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	62	28	7	56	32	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	66	26	7	68	24	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	62	25	8	62	21	9
63	31	5	68	25	4	73	18	6	62	30	6	53	34	11	54	34	9	55	30	10
61	34	5	64	29	3	67	23	4	68	26	3	61	28	6	66	20	9	61	28	7
67	26	4	72	22	4	71	18	7	63	24	9	56	34	7	64	25	7	65	22	8
65	24	12	90	10	0	77	8	15	71	14	14	53	35	0	50	36	14	52	38	7
71	26	2	71	23	5	69	20	4	58	29	8	56	34	7	67	21	8	61	25	8
61	32	4	68	27	2	73	18	6	63	28	7	57	35	6	58	30	6	59	31	7
66	26	5	66	24	4	71	18	7	71	23	4	64	25	8	61	26	10	62	23	10
62	30	6	70	21	6	70	21	7	61	25	9	48	38	8	55	32	6	56	28	9
67	26	4	68	24	4	72	18	7	67	25	6	60	29	6	60	26	8	62	25	8
64	32	3	71	24	3	69	23	3	58	30	8	55	36	6	60	30	10	58	28	9
60	20	20	67	33	0	91	9	0	65	29	0	48	28	22	54	27	9	64	29	7
51	37	7	64	23	9	59	21	16	57	26	12	42	42	1	56	31	10	53	29	13
58	38	3	68	26	4	69	23	5	60	32	7	51	37	10	50	34	12	54	31	9
74	20	4	70	24	4	80	12	5	64	25	6	66	23	6	70	23	4	67	22	7
57	32	6	67	24	4	61	26	9	69	22	6	55	35	6	58	27	8	58	28	9

Table 2.44

**Attitudes toward a balanced approach to controlling and reducing crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "I am going to read you a statement, and I want you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with it: A balanced approach of prevention, punishment, and treatment is better at controlling and reducing crime than imprisonment alone. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?"

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
National	32%	43%	14%	7%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	33	40	16	9
Female	31	47	12	6
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>				
White	30	46	13	8
Black	43	29	17	8
Hispanic	32	45	14	6
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 24 years	34	43	17	5
25 to 34 years	34	44	14	5
35 to 44 years	34	42	15	8
45 to 54 years	29	52	7	10
55 to 64 years	36	41	12	10
65 years and older	26	39	17	9
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	32	47	9	9
Some college	37	42	11	7
High school graduate	30	41	19	7
Less than high school graduate	29	45	14	10
<b>Income</b>				
\$50,000 and over	30	44	12	10
\$35,000 to \$49,999	28	52	12	6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	35	45	12	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	37	45	12	6
Less than \$15,000	36	34	18	5
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	35	47	10	4
North Central	30	42	18	8
South	34	40	13	9
West	28	46	15	8

Note: These data are from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 1,000 adults, 18 years of age and older, residing in the continental United States. The interviews were conducted by The Wirthlin Group for the American Correctional Association. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the American Correctional Association. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.45

**Attitudes toward efforts to reduce the amount of violent crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Would... reduce the amount of violent crime a lot, a little or not at all?"

	Longer jail terms for those convicted of violent crimes			Restrictions on the amount of violence shown on T.V.			Jobs programs for the inner cities			More police on the street			Stricter gun control		
	A lot	A little	Not at all	A lot	A little	Not at all	A lot	A little	Not at all	A lot	A little	Not at all	A lot	A little	Not at all
National	68.3%	23.2%	7.2%	42.9%	39.6%	16.5%	55.7%	35.6%	6.0%	57.1%	36.2%	5.7%	38.9%	27.9%	31.1%
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	63.7	27.1	8.4	31.2	44.6	23.3	47.9	40.4	9.4	50.8	41.3	6.9	29.3	28.6	41.9
Female	72.4	19.7	6.3	53.1	35.2	10.5	62.6	31.3	3.1	62.6	31.7	4.7	47.4	27.3	21.5
<b>Race</b>															
White	68.0	23.6	7.0	43.4	39.5	15.9	54.2	36.6	6.2	56.2	37.5	5.4	36.5	28.1	33.1
Nonwhite	70.4	20.2	9.4	40.6	37.5	21.1	67.5	27.0	4.3	62.9	27.7	8.2	53.6	27.5	18.0
<b>Age</b>															
18 to 29 years	63.1	28.2	8.7	30.9	41.1	28.0	58.3	37.5	4.2	59.3	36.2	4.5	43.7	28.2	27.7
30 to 49 years	69.3	23.2	6.5	37.9	47.4	13.8	57.4	36.6	4.9	55.1	38.5	5.1	35.7	33.3	30.5
50 to 64 years	69.2	23.4	7.4	48.0	37.6	13.3	56.3	33.5	8.1	58.7	34.1	7.2	41.7	19.6	36.7
65 years and older	72.3	15.3	7.4	64.1	21.7	11.1	48.3	33.4	8.3	58.0	32.7	6.3	39.2	23.7	28.0
<b>Education</b>															
College graduate	59.1	33.9	6.2	40.4	42.5	16.2	55.3	36.8	6.7	47.3	46.0	5.8	39.3	32.1	28.2
Some college	67.6	21.6	9.3	34.3	47.2	16.9	56.6	39.1	2.9	59.1	35.8	4.5	39.0	27.5	32.8
High school graduate	70.2	21.7	7.1	44.6	36.5	18.1	56.2	35.0	7.5	58.8	33.5	6.5	36.6	29.1	32.4
Less than high school graduate	77.5	14.3	6.2	54.6	32.0	12.0	54.5	29.8	6.0	62.9	30.3	5.5	44.5	20.0	28.4
<b>Family income</b>															
\$50,000 and over	66.8	25.5	7.3	37.7	42.5	18.2	54.5	37.9	7.0	51.3	42.8	5.0	36.9	28.5	34.0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	65.1	24.9	9.1	38.1	43.7	17.0	55.0	37.7	6.4	59.6	35.8	4.0	29.5	34.7	35.1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	71.4	23.7	4.1	42.6	42.1	15.2	59.5	35.0	5.2	59.3	36.9	3.5	41.3	27.5	30.2
Under \$20,000	71.4	19.3	8.2	49.2	34.6	15.6	59.7	30.4	5.2	63.1	28.3	6.8	52.2	21.0	23.5
<b>Community</b>															
Large city	67.5	22.0	8.1	44.5	36.7	18.5	59.1	28.6	7.2	62.5	29.6	7.6	44.1	25.4	27.6
Suburb	71.4	22.7	5.5	38.1	44.5	15.8	50.7	41.2	5.9	55.9	39.7	3.7	41.3	32.1	25.4
Small city/town	67.4	23.0	8.6	44.5	37.9	16.5	57.6	34.3	6.1	58.4	35.4	4.5	42.5	27.8	27.1
Rural	67.1	25.4	6.1	43.1	40.3	15.3	54.4	38.4	5.0	50.6	40.0	8.5	23.5	26.0	48.7
<b>Region</b>															
East	64.9	27.8	6.6	41.3	42.2	16.1	60.1	28.2	7.1	54.5	35.9	7.2	47.3	23.2	28.4
Midwest	66.3	21.6	10.2	48.5	36.2	13.9	55.2	36.2	6.2	55.5	40.3	3.3	41.1	26.3	27.9
South	74.6	19.3	4.6	45.9	37.2	15.1	53.2	38.8	5.5	58.7	33.6	7.4	34.6	30.4	32.9
West	63.6	26.9	8.8	32.7	44.9	21.9	56.3	36.8	5.6	59.0	35.8	4.3	35.4	30.3	34.3

Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 1,009 adults, 18 years of age and older. The interviews were conducted Mar. 16-21, 1994 by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, formerly the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.46

**Attitudes toward measures to reduce crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "To lower the crime rate in the United States some people think additional money and effort should go to attacking the social and economic problems that lead to crime, through better education and job training. Others feel more money and effort should go to deterring crime by improving law enforcement with more prisons, police, and judges. Which comes closer to your view?"

	Spend money on social and economic problems	Spend money on police, prisons, and judges	Not sure
National	63%	30%	5%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	56	35	7
Female	70	25	4
<b>Race</b>			
White	61	32	5
Black	74	19	5
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	65	31	3
30 to 44 years	71	23	5
45 to 64 years	60	31	5
65 years and older	47	44	9
<b>Education</b>			
College graduate	66	27	6
Some college	70	22	6
No college	60	34	5
<b>Income</b>			
More than \$60,000	65	28	5
\$40,000 to \$60,000	69	25	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	64	30	5
Less than \$20,000	52	38	9
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	61	35	3
Democrat	60	32	6
Independent	67	23	9

Note: See Note, table 2.29. The "refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.47

**Attitudes toward effectiveness of measures to reduce crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Which of the proposals I'm about to read would be the most effective in reducing crime in this country? Adding 100,000 more police officers nationwide, or more money for drug treatment programs for criminals, or mandatory life sentences for three-time violent felons, or expanding the death penalty for more crimes, or trying 13 and 14 year olds accused of serious crimes as adults, or money for more State prisons, or banning some types of assault weapons or more money for youth recreation and job training programs?"

	Adding 100,000 more police officers	Money for drug treat- ment for criminals	Mandatory life sentences for three-time violent felons	Expanding death penalty	Trying 13- and 14-year olds as adults	Money for more State prisons	Banning assault weapons	Money for youth programs
National	13%	6%	22%	17%	9%	3%	7%	21%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	15	6	20	18	11	2	6	20
Female	12	7	23	16	7	3	7	22
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>								
White	14	6	22	18	9	2	7	19
Black	12	8	21	9	12	3	10	24
Hispanic	14	4	27	5	8	3	2	37
<b>Age</b>								
18 to 29 years	12	4	20	18	7	4	9	25
30 to 44 years	16	6	23	17	8	1	5	22
45 to 64 years	12	10	23	18	8	2	6	18
65 years and older	12	6	22	11	14	4	7	19
<b>Income</b>								
More than \$60,000	18	6	29	15	4	3	8	15
\$40,000 to \$60,000	15	8	29	14	5	1	7	19
\$20,000 to \$39,999	13	5	17	21	13	2	6	21
Less than \$20,000	11	7	20	14	8	4	7	25
<b>Politics</b>								
Republican	13	3	30	20	9	1	5	16
Democrat	14	9	16	13	9	5	9	23
Independent	15	5	22	18	9	2	6	19

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,682 adults age 18 and older conducted by the Los Angeles Times Poll Apr. 16-19, 1994. Telephone numbers were generated from a computer list that includes all telephone exchanges in the Nation. Random-digit dialing techniques were used to ensure that both listed and unlisted residences had an opportunity to be contacted. Interviewing was conducted in English and Spanish. Results were

adjusted to conform with U.S. Bureau of the Census figures on characteristics such as sex, race, age, and occupation. These data reflect respondent's first response to the question. The "not sure" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.48

**Police chiefs' and county sheriffs' attitudes toward efforts to reduce violent crime**

United States, 1995

Question: "If you had to choose just one of the following seven areas as a primary focus of efforts to reduce violent crime in your jurisdiction, which one area would you choose?"

Area of focus	Percent
Reducing drug abuse	31%
Better economy and more jobs	17
Court rules with fewer technical barriers to prosecution	16
Longer prison sentences for criminals	15
More police officers on the street	10
Reducing the number of guns on the street	3
Expanded use of the death penalty	1
All of them <sup>a</sup>	6
Other/none <sup>a</sup>	1

Note: These data are from a survey of police chiefs and county sheriffs conducted Jan. 17-24, 1995 by Peter D. Hart Research Associates for the Death Penalty Information Center. The sample provides a cross-section of police chiefs and county sheriffs from throughout the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii. The sample is based on a mailing list of chiefs of police and a mailing list of county sheriffs from the major counties in the U.S. The list of chiefs of police was first sorted by the size of the community they served and, within community, by zip code to provide a representative cross-section. The list of sheriffs also was sorted by zip code (all were large jurisdictions) to provide a proper geographic distribution. Prior to interviewing, a letter was mailed to each potential respondent to make them aware of the survey and to request their participation, but without any discussion of the contents of the interview. The actual respondents were selected from the two lists on a random basis using equal intervals and a random starting point. A total of 386 daytime telephone interviews were conducted with randomly designated respondents. After the interviews had been completed, a subsample of the respondents was recontacted to verify that the data had been accurately recorded.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Death Penalty Information Center.

Table 2.49

**Attitudes toward wiretapping**

United States, selected years 1974-94

Question: "Everything considered, would you say that you approve or disapprove of wiretapping?"

	Approve	Disapprove
1974	16%	80%
1975	16	80
1977	18	78
1978	19	78
1982	19	77
1983	18	78
1985	23	74
1986	22	74
1988	20	74
1989	26	69
1990	22	72
1991	24	70
1993	23	72
1994	18	76

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.50

**Attitudes toward anti-drug measures**

United States, 1995

Question: "Next, I'm going to read some ways to deal with the problem of drugs. Thinking in terms of how much each proposal might cost, and how effective you feel it would be, please tell me whether you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose the proposal."

Anti-drug measures	Favor <sup>a</sup>	Oppose <sup>b</sup>
More anti-drug education in public schools	93%	6%
Increased funding for police	87	12
Increased funding for community education	85	13
Increased criminal penalties	84	13
Job training for "youth at risk"	83	14
Increased funding for drug treatment	77	21
Use of U.S. military in the United States	73	25
Increased workplace drug testing	71	27
Drug searches in high schools	67	32
Use of U.S. anti-drug advisers abroad	64	34
Mandatory high school drug testing	54	43
Death penalty for drug smugglers	51	48
Use of U.S. military abroad	50	47
Increased foreign crop aid	49	49
Increased foreign anti-drug aid	44	54
Full legalization	14	85

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>"Strongly favor" and "favor" combined.

<sup>b</sup>"Strongly oppose" and "oppose" combined.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *A 1995 View of the Drug Problem in America* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc., December 1995). Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.51

**Attitudes toward anti-drug efforts**

United States, 1995

Question: "Next, I'd like you to think about anti-drug efforts in several areas. For each one please tell me whether you think a lot more should be done in that area, somewhat more should be done, or whether the country is doing enough in that area?"

Anti-drug efforts	A lot more	Some-what more	Doing enough
Government efforts to reduce the supply of drugs coming into the United States	66%	22%	10%
Law enforcement efforts to punish and convict people for the use and sale of illegal drugs	58	25	14
Education and prevention programs to keep young people off illegal drugs	54	31	14
Treatment programs to help drug addicts get off illegal drugs	43	34	20

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *A 1995 View of the Drug Problem in America* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc., December 1995). Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.52

**Attitudes toward effectiveness of anti-drug activities**

United States, 1995

Question: "In your opinion, which one of the four anti-drug activities I just mentioned do you feel would do the most to reduce the drug problem in this country?"

Anti-drug activities	Percent
Educating young people against using illegal drugs	40%
Reducing the supply of drugs entering the United States	31
Punishing and convicting people for drug crimes	23
Providing treatment programs for drug addicts	4

Note: The "no opinion" and volunteered response categories of "all equally," and "none/other" have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *A 1995 View of the Drug Problem in America* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc., December 1995). Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.53

**Attitudes toward effectiveness of anti-drug measures**

United States, 1996

Question: "I am going to read you a list of things that could be done to reduce the illegal drug problem in the United States. After I read all of the options to you, please tell me which one you think is the most effective in terms of where money should be spent to fight the war on drugs."

	Most effective	Most and second most effective
Stopping drugs from coming into the United States	31%	50%
Having more programs to educate both youth and adults about the dangers of drugs	28	47
More efforts, including police action and criminal prosecution, to stop the drug dealers	22	46
Putting more drug treatment programs in communities and neighborhoods	9	24
More efforts, including police actions and criminal prosecution, to stop the people who buy drugs	6	17
Building more jails and prisons for drug offenders	2	7

Note: See Note, table 2.40. The "all equally effective," "don't know," and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents do not sum to 100.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Consult with America: A Look at How Americans View the Country's Drug Problem* (Washington, DC: Office of National Drug Control Policy, 1996), p. 37. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.54

**Police chiefs' attitudes toward law enforcement's approach to the drug problem**

By size of community, United States, 1996

	"How successful do you feel the police and other law enforcement agencies have been in reducing the drug problem in the United States--very successful, fairly successful, fairly unsuccessful, or very unsuccessful?"				"And do you feel that drug use is more of a crime problem better handled by the criminal justice system, or more of a public health problem better handled by prevention and treatment programs?"			"Given the current approach to handling the drug problem, do you think that a greater law enforcement effort is required, or that more assistance is needed in the form of education, prevention, and treatment?"		
	Very successful	Fairly successful	Fairly unsuccessful	Very unsuccessful	Criminal justice system problem	Prevention and treatment problem	Both, equally <sup>a</sup>	Greater law enforcement effort	More education, prevention, and treatment	Both, equally <sup>a</sup>
All police chiefs	3%	34%	44%	16%	38%	27%	34%	21%	47%	30%
Large cities	3	34	45	15	24	34	41	10	61	27
Medium communities	2	33	41	22	30	37	33	12	52	33
Small towns	3	35	45	15	48	20	31	30	39	30

Note: These data are from a national telephone survey of 318 chiefs of police (or, in less than one in four cases, their designated spokesperson within the police department). The survey was conducted for Police Foundation and Drug Strategies by Peter D. Hart Research Associates from Feb. 27 to Mar. 7, 1996. The sample was stratified and weighted by the size of the population served by each police department, so that it represents a cross-section of police departments according to population. The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

Source: Police Foundation and Drug Strategies, *Drugs and Crime Across America: Police Chiefs Speak Out* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation and Drug Strategies, 1996), pp. 14, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.55

**Police chiefs' attitudes toward Federal programs dealing with drug abuse**

By size of community, United States, 1996

Question: "As you may know, Congress has considered changes in legislation that affects federal programs dealing with crime and drug abuse. Let me read you some of the measures that will be considered, and for each one, please tell me whether you feel it would be a step in the right direction or a step in the wrong direction."

	A step in the right direction	A step in the wrong direction	Not sure
Shifting Federal funding for drug prevention and treatment programs to law enforcement and prison construction			
All police chiefs	57%	40%	3%
Large cities	29	68	3
Medium communities	61	37	2
Small towns	69	27	4
Shifting Federal funding from drug prevention and treatment programs to border patrols and intercepting drugs before they reach the U.S.			
All police chiefs	55	39	6
Large cities	32	58	10
Medium communities	43	52	5
Small towns	70	25	5
Cutting back on Federal funding for community drug courts in which nonviolent drug offenders are given a choice between prison and supervised treatment			
All police chiefs	25	69	6
Large cities	23	74	3
Medium communities	20	73	7
Small towns	28	65	7

Note: See Note, table 2.54.

Source: Police Foundation and Drug Strategies, *Drugs and Crime Across America: Police Chiefs Speak Out* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation and Drug Strategies, 1996), p. 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.56

**Police chiefs' attitudes toward the effectiveness of mandatory minimum sentences for drug possession**

By size of community, United States, 1996

Questions: "From your perspective, how effective have mandatory minimum sentences for drug possession been in reducing drug trafficking in your community--very effective, fairly effective, only somewhat effective, or not really the answer to the problem in your community?"

	All police chiefs	Size of community		
		Large cities	Medium communities	Small towns
Very effective	7%	10%	7%	6%
Fairly effective	14	17	8	14
Only somewhat effective	33	31	37	33
Not really the answer	40	36	40	42
Don't have mandatory minimum sentencing <sup>a</sup>	4	2	5	4
Not sure	2	4	3	1

Note: See Note, table 2.54.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

Source: Police Foundation and Drug Strategies, *Drugs and Crime Across America: Police Chiefs Speak Out* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation and Drug Strategies, 1996), p. 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.57

**Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

	1980			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right
National	3%	83%	8%	3%	86%	8%	4%	86%	6%	3%	82%	11%	3%	84%	9%	3%	85%	8%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	3	83	9	2	84	9	4	84	8	5	80	12	4	84	10	4	84	8
Female	4	83	7	3	88	6	3	86	6	2	83	10	3	85	8	3	86	8
<b>Race</b>																		
White	3	84	8	2	87	7	3	87	6	3	84	10	3	85	9	2	87	8
Black/other	9	77	8	10	79	9	10	74	8	6	71	16	5	80	8	9	77	9
<b>Age</b>																		
18 to 20 years	11	77	5	0	90	5	4	87	7	7	73	11	6	78	14	8	79	8
21 to 29 years	7	79	7	0	81	12	4	85	6	6	78	12	6	79	10	5	81	9
30 to 49 years	3	84	8	3	85	8	3	86	8	3	83	11	3	85	9	3	86	8
50 years and older	1	86	8	2	89	5	3	86	6	6	84	11	2	87	8	2	88	7
<b>Education</b>																		
College	3	79	10	3	83	11	4	82	8	2	82	11	3	83	11	2	84	9
High school	4	86	6	2	89	5	4	89	5	4	82	10	4	86	7	3	88	7
Grade school	2	84	8	4	84	6	3	81	7	2	79	14	4	81	10	4	81	9
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																		
Professional/business	2	83	9	1	85	12	2	84	7	2	83	11	2	84	11	1	88	8
Clerical	2	86	6	3	92	2	2	92	4	2	86	9	2	90	6	4	88	7
Manual	4	83	8	3	84	7	6	83	8	4	80	11	5	83	8	4	83	9
Farmer	0	91	9	5	79	16	3	87	5	3	87	10	3	89	5	3	83	6
<b>Region</b>																		
Northeast	2	86	7	1	85	6	2	88	7	3	82	11	2	86	8	3	88	6
Midwest	3	82	8	1	90	7	2	87	5	4	82	11	3	85	9	3	87	7
South	3	86	7	5	83	9	2	85	6	3	80	11	4	82	11	4	82	10
West	5	76	10	3	87	7	4	81	9	2	83	11	4	84	8	3	85	8
<b>Religion</b>																		
Protestant	3	85	7	3	87	7	3	86	6	2	82	12	3	84	10	3	85	8
Catholic	3	83	7	2	88	6	3	87	6	4	82	10	3	87	8	2	88	6
Jewish	0	75	9	0	91	9	2	86	9	0	89	0	3	78	6	8	90	3
None	10	71	10	2	72	14	5	74	12	7	72	13	6	76	10	4	72	14
<b>Politics</b>																		
Republican	2	89	5	1	89	7	2	90	5	2	88	9	2	88	8	2	87	8
Democrat	3	85	8	4	87	7	4	84	7	4	80	11	3	84	10	3	88	6
Independent	4	78	9	2	84	9	4	84	7	3	80	12	5	82	8	3	82	10

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right
3%	79%	12%	4%	82%	10%	3%	84%	9%	3%	83%	9%	4%	80%	11%	3%	81%	10%	3%	85%	8%
4	78	14	5	79	13	4	79	12	3	82	11	5	78	12	5	81	10	3	83	9
3	80	11	3	84	8	1	87	6	4	83	8	3	81	11	2	82	10	2	87	6
2	81	12	3	83	10	2	83	10	3	84	9	3	80	12	2	82	10	2	86	8
7	70	14	8	73	11	4	87	3	8	77	8	10	76	8	9	76	11	5	82	8
0	76	17	8	84	8	10	83	8	10	80	5	3	70	20	16	74	7	7	70	14
4	78	9	8	77	10	2	86	8	5	80	9	8	77	9	2	86	8	4	81	9
4	78	13	3	82	11	3	83	9	4	81	10	4	80	11	4	81	9	2	87	7
2	82	12	2	83	9	2	84	9	2	86	8	3	81	12	2	81	11	2	86	7
3	77	14	3	78	13	2	81	10	4	82	10	4	78	12	3	80	11	2	84	10
3	84	9	4	85	7	3	86	8	4	83	9	5	82	9	4	84	8	4	87	6
5	71	18	3	82	8	3	82	8	3	86	6	2	78	17	5	78	9	3	86	6
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	81	10	2	84	9
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	85	10	2	87	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	86	7	2	87	7
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	78	11	4	84	7
2	80	13	3	83	10	2	82	11	3	82	11	3	78	11	2	80	12	2	83	10
2	81	12	3	84	9	1	87	7	4	84	8	3	80	12	3	83	8	2	88	6
5	78	11	4	81	10	4	84	8	3	84	8	5	82	11	5	82	9	3	86	6
2	82	12	8	79	8	0	86	9	0	85	15	0	89	8	3	94	3	5	81	10
3	82	10	6	83	9	2	86	5	4	83	10	4	83	8	2	82	11	3	86	6
4	80	10	4	80	11	3	81	12	4	80	10	3	78	12	4	79	11	2	84	8
4	78	14	3	83	10	3	86	8	3	85	8	5	82	10	4	84	8	2	86	8
3	79	12	5	80	8	3	80	11	4	82	9	4	73	16	4	80	10	3	84	9
3	80	12	4	83	9	2	85	9	3	85	8	4	81	10	3	82	9	2	87	7
2	81	12	3	86	9	3	83	9	4	84	8	2	80	13	3	82	9	3	85	7
0	80	20	3	73	17	0	96	0	0	82	15	0	81	9	0	81	12	2	79	10
7	70	7	11	64	18	7	72	9	1	74	16	8	72	14	3	77	14	3	76	12
2	86	10	2	85	9	1	91	6	2	87	8	2	82	11	3	85	8	2	88	7
4	78	13	5	80	10	3	83	10	4	82	9	5	79	12	4	79	12	3	85	8
4	76	12	4	80	11	4	77	10	5	80	10	5	79	10	4	81	9	3	84	8

Table 2.58

**Attitudes toward how harshly criminal justice system treats drunk drivers**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Thinking now about drunk drivers, does the criminal justice system deal too harshly, not harshly enough or about right with drunk drivers?"

	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right
National	4.4%	58.7%	33.2%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	6.0	49.9	40.6
Female	2.9	66.8	26.3
<b>Race</b>			
White	4.9	58.6	33.0
Black	1.0	62.9	33.3
Hispanic	2.7	62.2	28.4
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	3.2	61.7	32.4
30 to 39 years	3.6	58.8	34.1
40 to 59 years	6.0	58.0	33.8
60 years and older	4.0	56.3	31.6
<b>Education</b>			
College graduate	2.9	59.5	32.6
Some college	3.9	57.5	35.8
High school graduate	5.5	59.1	31.7
Less than high school graduate	5.9	56.9	34.3
<b>Income</b>			
Over \$60,000	4.8	59.1	32.3
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	3.0	56.5	38.8
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	5.9	64.4	25.9
Less than \$15,000	2.5	57.6	32.2
<b>Community</b>			
Urban	1.3	65.6	30.6
Suburban	4.5	57.2	33.0
Small city	4.8	55.3	36.7
Rural/small town	5.2	58.8	32.5
<b>Region</b>			
Northeast	4.0	58.2	35.0
Midwest	5.9	57.6	33.2
South	3.4	58.6	34.5
West	4.6	60.4	29.6
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	4.1	56.0	37.5
Democrat	1.4	68.6	27.1
Independent/other	5.6	55.2	34.0

Note: See Note, table 2.21. The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.59

**Attitudes toward appropriate sentence for repeat drunk drivers**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "In your opinion what is the most appropriate sentence for a person convicted more than once for drunk driving?"

	License revoked	\$1,000 fine	Community service	1 year in jail	More than 1 year in jail	Don't know
National	32.4%	5.8%	12.2%	20.3%	25.0%	4.1%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	33.1	7.9	12.4	21.5	20.3	4.3
Female	31.8	3.8	12.1	19.2	29.3	3.8
<b>Race</b>						
White	32.5	5.9	12.1	21.6	23.5	4.2
Black	32.7	5.8	10.6	13.5	34.6	2.9
Hispanic	28.8	4.1	11.0	19.2	30.1	6.8
<b>Age</b>						
18 to 29 years	25.6	6.7	11.2	22.0	30.0	4.5
30 to 39 years	27.0	6.1	13.3	24.1	27.0	1.8
40 to 59 years	36.8	4.7	11.3	18.2	24.8	4.1
60 years and older	39.7	5.7	13.2	17.2	16.7	7.5
<b>Education</b>						
College graduate	37.8	4.3	13.3	21.2	20.5	2.9
Some college	30.0	5.3	13.8	23.0	23.3	4.6
High school graduate	29.4	6.7	10.7	17.2	31.3	4.0
Less than high school graduate	30.7	8.9	10.9	19.8	23.8	5.9
<b>Income</b>						
Over \$60,000	34.4	7.0	12.4	18.3	24.7	3.2
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	34.6	4.2	11.6	25.2	21.3	2.5
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	30.5	5.0	11.3	19.2	29.7	4.2
Less than \$15,000	26.9	7.6	12.6	19.3	27.7	5.9
<b>Community</b>						
Urban	35.7	4.5	8.9	21.7	24.2	5.1
Suburban	29.2	5.3	15.9	23.5	23.5	1.9
Small city	32.8	5.8	11.6	18.0	27.0	4.8
Rural/small town	33.0	6.8	11.5	18.3	25.9	4.5
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast	45.5	3.4	7.4	15.9	22.7	5.1
Midwest	30.4	5.9	18.1	19.8	23.6	1.3
South	33.6	7.1	10.0	18.5	25.1	5.7
West	22.7	5.4	13.6	26.4	28.1	3.7
<b>Politics</b>						
Republican	34.2	6.4	12.5	22.0	23.1	1.7
Democrat	33.0	3.2	12.5	20.8	28.7	1.8
Independent/other	29.8	5.6	12.5	19.7	25.5	6.4

Note: See Note, table 2.21. The "refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.60

**Attitudes toward most important purpose in sentencing adults and juveniles**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Please tell me which of these four purposes do you think should be the most important in sentencing adults? Which of these four purposes do you think should be the most important in sentencing juveniles?"

	Adults				Juveniles			
	Discourage others from committing crime	Separate offenders from society	Train, educate, and counsel offenders	Give offenders the punishment they deserve	Discourage others from committing crime	Separate offenders from society	Train, educate, and counsel offenders	Give offenders the punishment they deserve
National	12.4%	12.5%	19.9%	50.8%	14.6%	4.0%	47.8%	30.0%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	13.3	11.0	20.5	51.2	15.3	5.0	45.7	30.4
Female	11.5	13.8	19.4	50.5	14.0	3.1	49.8	29.7
<b>Race</b>								
White	13.2	13.6	17.3	51.4	15.0	3.9	46.5	31.3
Black	7.5	6.6	29.2	52.8	16.2	2.9	46.7	29.5
Hispanic	9.6	9.6	28.8	47.9	9.6	5.5	61.6	19.2
<b>Age</b>								
18 to 29 years	10.9	8.6	27.1	48.4	16.7	5.9	48.6	25.2
30 to 39 years	13.6	11.8	17.9	55.2	16.5	2.2	47.1	32.0
40 to 59 years	13.6	16.8	17.7	47.8	13.5	3.8	51.3	27.7
60 years and older	9.2	12.1	18.4	52.9	10.5	5.2	43.6	35.5
<b>Education</b>								
College graduate	12.5	20.0	21.8	42.5	13.3	3.6	59.1	21.5
Some college	17.2	11.6	19.3	48.1	17.9	4.2	46.0	29.1
High school graduate	10.2	9.5	19.1	56.6	13.5	4.0	43.7	34.8
Less than high school graduate	4.9	5.8	22.3	62.1	10.0	5.0	40.0	40.0
<b>Income</b>								
Over \$60,000	12.8	16.6	25.7	42.8	13.4	5.9	56.5	22.0
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	13.3	12.2	19.1	51.2	16.3	1.7	49.2	30.1
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	10.9	14.2	15.5	57.3	13.3	6.3	42.5	35.8
Less than \$15,000	11.9	6.8	25.4	50.8	10.9	0.8	51.3	28.6
<b>Community</b>								
Urban	9.7	18.1	14.8	49.7	11.5	3.8	51.9	28.8
Suburban	11.7	15.5	21.6	47.3	11.8	5.7	50.2	28.5
Small city	13.8	13.8	24.9	43.4	16.5	4.3	50.5	26.1
Rural/small town	12.6	8.1	18.6	58.0	16.2	2.9	45.3	33.0
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	14.2	13.6	15.9	49.4	14.9	4.0	48.6	28.0
Midwest	8.5	11.0	26.7	48.7	12.2	4.6	45.0	32.8
South	11.7	10.9	16.6	57.6	17.2	3.2	43.6	33.8
West	15.8	15.4	21.2	44.4	12.5	4.6	56.7	23.8
<b>Politics</b>								
Republican	16.7	16.0	13.9	50.7	17.3	3.1	46.9	29.9
Democrat	8.9	10.7	23.8	53.7	13.2	2.5	48.9	31.8
Independent/other	11.7	12.2	22.6	47.3	13.8	5.3	49.6	28.4

Note: See Note, table 2.21. The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.61

**Attitudes toward whether violent criminals can be rehabilitated**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Thinking of criminals who commit violent crimes do you think most, some, only a few, or none of them can be rehabilitated given early intervention with the right program?"

	Most	Some	Only a few	None
National	14.4%	44.8%	28.7%	9.1%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	12.2	42.7	30.9	10.7
Female	16.5	46.7	26.6	7.7
<b>Race</b>				
White	13.0	44.3	30.2	9.9
Black	25.0	46.2	22.1	3.8
Hispanic	14.9	41.9	28.4	6.8
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	20.3	45.0	25.2	8.1
30 to 39 years	13.3	49.5	26.9	9.0
40 to 59 years	12.9	47.0	29.3	7.3
60 years and older	11.6	35.3	34.7	12.7
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	13.3	49.6	28.1	6.8
Some college	17.1	45.8	26.6	7.3
High school graduate	12.6	42.9	29.1	12.0
Less than high school graduate	16.7	41.2	30.4	8.8
<b>Income</b>				
Over \$60,000	11.3	51.6	26.9	8.1
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	15.5	46.3	28.5	7.8
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	12.9	43.6	30.7	9.5
Less than \$15,000	15.0	44.2	25.0	9.2
<b>Community</b>				
Urban	22.9	33.8	33.1	5.7
Suburban	10.6	50.8	27.3	9.5
Small city	11.1	54.0	25.9	6.3
Rural/small town	15.5	41.5	28.6	11.5
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	11.9	42.6	32.4	8.0
Midwest	13.9	45.8	27.7	8.0
South	13.2	45.3	29.2	11.7
West	18.2	44.6	26.4	7.9
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	11.9	46.9	31.3	7.8
Democrat	16.4	47.5	26.1	7.9
Independent/other	16.4	43.1	26.2	10.3

Note: See Note, table 2.21. The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.62

**Attitudes toward whether government should rehabilitate or punish criminals**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "In your opinion where does government need to make a greater effort these days: rehabilitate criminals who commit violent crimes or punish and put away criminals who commit violent crimes?"

	Rehabilitate	Punish	Both	Neither
National	26.1%	58.2%	12.3%	1.1%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	26.7	60.3	9.7	1.4
Female	25.5	56.2	14.8	0.8
<b>Race</b>				
White	22.6	62.2	11.5	1.4
Black	44.2	37.5	15.4	0.0
Hispanic	38.4	50.7	11.0	0.0
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	36.0	54.1	7.2	1.4
30 to 39 years	24.5	58.6	15.5	0.7
40 to 59 years	26.2	56.8	12.9	0.3
60 years and older	17.3	64.2	12.7	2.3
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	31.2	53.0	13.6	2.2
Some college	28.4	55.8	14.4	0.7
High school graduate	21.2	63.4	11.1	0.6
Less than high school graduate	24.5	61.8	6.9	1.0
<b>Income</b>				
Over \$60,000	36.0	51.6	9.1	2.2
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	24.7	59.0	14.1	0.8
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	20.9	62.8	14.2	0.4
Less than \$15,000	30.5	54.2	8.5	1.7
<b>Community</b>				
Urban	32.1	55.8	8.3	0.6
Suburban	28.9	53.6	14.4	2.3
Small city	20.1	56.6	16.4	2.1
Rural/small town	24.6	63.1	10.5	0.3
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	31.1	54.2	13.6	0.0
Midwest	26.1	61.3	10.1	0.4
South	22.6	60.2	11.7	2.3
West	27.3	55.0	14.9	0.8
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	21.1	63.6	11.9	1.7
Democrat	25.4	56.1	16.8	0.4
Independent/other	30.9	55.1	9.8	1.1

Note: See Note, table 2.21. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.63

**Attitudes toward treatment of criminals who commit violent crimes**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Where does government need to make a greater effort these days: in trying to rehabilitate criminals who commit violent crimes or in trying to punish and put away criminals who commit violent crimes?"

	Rehabilitate	Punish	Neither/ other <sup>a</sup>	Both equally <sup>a</sup>
National	24%	67%	2%	4%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	20	71	2	5
Female	27	64	2	4
<b>Race</b>				
White	22	69	2	4
Black	33	55	1	7
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	26	67	1	2
30 to 44 years	23	71	1	4
45 to 64 years	26	64	2	5
65 years and older	20	67	4	6
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	32	56	3	5
Some college	23	67	2	6
No college	22	71	1	4
<b>Income</b>				
More than \$60,000	31	60	0	8
\$40,000 to \$60,000	20	70	3	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	26	67	2	3
Less than \$20,000	19	70	1	4
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	12	81	1	4
Democrat	30	61	2	4
Independent	29	62	3	4

Note: See Note, table 2.29. The "not sure" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

<sup>a</sup>Reponse volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.64

**Attitudes toward treating juveniles as adults if charged with serious property crime, selling drugs, or serious violent crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Please tell me for each of the following statements whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree."

(Percent responding "strongly agree" or "agree")

	A juvenile charged with a serious property crime should be tried as an adult	A juvenile charged with selling illegal drugs should be tried as an adult	A juvenile charged with a serious violent crime should be tried as an adult
National	62.6%	69.1%	86.5%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	68.3	69.6	87.8
Female	57.4	68.6	85.2
<b>Race</b>			
White	63.1	69.7	86.9
Black	57.7	65.4	81.7
Hispanic	66.2	66.7	86.3
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	60.2	68.0	86.1
30 to 39 years	60.4	67.5	86.0
40 to 59 years	64.0	68.8	87.7
60 years and older	68.2	74.0	86.6
<b>Education</b>			
College graduate	57.7	65.5	85.0
Some college	60.7	70.6	86.3
High school graduate	65.3	71.4	87.4
Less than high school graduate	71.6	67.3	85.1
<b>Income</b>			
Over \$60,000	64.0	71.5	86.1
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	62.3	68.7	88.4
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	65.4	72.4	85.4
Less than \$15,000	60.2	64.2	82.2
<b>Community</b>			
Urban	60.5	67.1	85.4
Suburban	60.1	66.9	87.5
Small city	62.8	67.6	86.2
Rural/small town	64.7	72.0	85.9
<b>Region</b>			
Northeast	60.5	66.3	83.0
Midwest	60.8	68.5	86.1
South	67.8	71.6	88.3
West	58.9	68.0	86.7
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	65.3	70.7	86.4
Democrat	57.9	65.0	86.7
Independent/other	62.9	70.0	85.4

Note: See Note, table 2.21.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.65

**Attitudes toward proposals to reduce prison overcrowding**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Would you favor or oppose each of the following measures that have been suggested as ways to reduce prison overcrowding?"

(Percent responding "favor")

	Shortening sentences	Allowing prisoners to earn early release through good behavior and participation in educational and work programs	Developing local programs to keep more nonviolent and first-time offenders active and working in the community	Giving the parole board more authority to release offenders early	Increasing taxes to build more prisons
National	7.5%	63.2%	89.2%	20.3%	31.4%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	10.7	70.7	88.0	26.2	34.5
Female	4.4	56.3	90.4	14.8	28.6
<b>Race</b>					
White	6.2	63.1	88.1	17.8	33.9
Black	15.4	69.2	96.2	35.6	21.0
Hispanic	5.5	60.0	91.9	23.0	24.7
<b>Age</b>					
18 to 29 years	11.3	66.7	93.7	26.1	28.8
30 to 39 years	5.4	59.6	89.6	18.4	30.9
40 to 59 years	6.3	64.2	88.6	20.5	31.9
60 years and older	9.2	64.4	84.5	16.2	33.9
<b>Education</b>					
College graduate	5.7	67.1	89.2	20.7	38.4
Some college	7.3	61.5	88.8	17.1	29.8
High school graduate	6.1	60.7	91.7	20.6	28.2
Less than high school graduate	17.8	67.6	85.3	30.4	24.5
<b>Income</b>					
Over \$60,000	4.3	68.8	92.0	22.5	39.8
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	6.1	65.1	88.1	21.6	33.1
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	8.3	57.1	91.3	14.2	25.4
Less than \$15,000	16.1	66.1	88.2	25.2	30.3
<b>Community</b>					
Urban	8.9	63.1	91.0	19.9	31.8
Suburban	8.3	66.2	90.9	20.9	35.7
Small city	4.8	64.9	89.4	19.6	32.3
Rural/small town	7.1	60.1	87.7	20.2	27.3
<b>Region</b>					
Northeast	8.5	69.5	88.6	19.2	27.7
Midwest	6.8	60.3	87.8	23.2	31.6
South	7.7	56.1	91.1	18.3	31.7
West	7.5	71.4	88.4	21.1	33.2
<b>Politics</b>					
Republican	7.2	66.0	89.8	20.4	34.8
Democrat	7.5	62.9	89.6	18.9	27.9
Independent/other	6.6	62.1	88.6	20.4	30.2

Note: See Note, table 2.21.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.66

**Attitudes toward proposals for dealing with prison inmates**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Next, please tell me whether you think each of the following proposals are good ideas or bad ideas."

(Percent responding "good idea")

	Require prisoners to learn a skill or trade before release	Require prisoners to be able to read and write before release	Keep prisoners busy constructing buildings, making products or performing services that the State would have to hire other people to do	Pay prisoners for their work, but require them to return two-thirds of this amount to their victims or to the State for the cost of maintaining the prison	In order to keep families together, permit spouses to spend some weekends each year with their husband or wife in special guest houses within the prison grounds
National	92.0%	92.9%	86.8%	79.4%	47.1%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	91.5	91.7	86.3	79.5	47.4
Female	92.5	94.1	87.1	79.3	46.7
<b>Race</b>					
White	92.3	92.9	87.3	79.2	44.1
Black	92.3	92.3	85.6	77.9	61.0
Hispanic	93.2	93.2	85.1	84.9	55.4
<b>Age</b>					
18 to 29 years	95.0	94.6	85.1	73.4	60.4
30 to 39 years	89.2	93.9	85.6	83.0	41.4
40 to 59 years	93.4	91.8	87.1	83.6	46.4
60 years and older	91.3	92.5	90.1	77.6	40.5
<b>Education</b>					
College graduate	93.5	89.6	89.6	76.7	50.0
Some college	94.1	94.8	87.7	84.3	42.5
High school graduate	88.9	93.5	83.1	79.1	47.1
Less than high school graduate	93.1	95.0	87.1	75.5	54.5
<b>Income</b>					
Over \$60,000	91.9	93.0	86.6	84.9	48.1
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	93.6	93.4	88.6	79.3	47.2
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	92.1	90.8	89.2	81.2	46.7
Less than \$15,000	90.7	94.1	82.2	78.3	51.3
<b>Community</b>					
Urban	93.0	94.3	87.9	76.3	48.4
Suburban	94.7	95.5	84.1	81.4	48.3
Small city	92.0	89.9	83.5	81.5	45.7
Rural/small town	89.8	91.6	89.0	78.5	46.1
<b>Region</b>					
Northeast	93.2	92.0	82.5	78.0	51.7
Midwest	92.9	94.1	85.3	76.5	45.8
South	91.4	90.6	90.0	77.7	46.9
West	91.3	95.9	85.5	86.3	45.2
<b>Politics</b>					
Republican	90.8	94.2	91.2	79.3	47.1
Democrat	92.5	91.1	87.2	80.0	48.2
Independent/other	93.1	93.4	83.8	81.7	46.9

Note: See Note, table 2.21.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.67				
Attitudes toward mandatory prison sentences				
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995				
Question: "In recent years, some legislatures have made imprisonment mandatory for convictions for some types of crimes. Do you think these mandatory sentences are a good idea, or should judges be able to decide who goes to prison and who doesn't?"				
	Mandatory sentences are a good idea	Judges should decide	Both	Neither
National	52.9%	36.4%	6.0%	1.3%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	52.2	38.3	5.8	1.0
Female	53.6	34.5	6.1	1.5
<b>Race</b>				
White	55.0	33.9	6.3	1.1
Black	45.7	48.6	3.8	1.9
Hispanic	43.2	44.6	2.7	2.7
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	47.7	44.6	5.4	0.5
30 to 39 years	53.4	35.4	9.0	0.4
40 to 59 years	55.3	35.5	2.8	1.9
60 years and older	55.2	28.7	6.9	2.9
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	52.7	39.8	5.4	1.1
Some college	56.6	31.5	6.6	0.3
High school graduate	53.5	36.0	6.5	1.5
Less than high school graduate	39.6	44.6	5.0	4.0
<b>Income</b>				
Over \$60,000	57.0	37.1	5.9	0.0
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	53.7	35.7	6.1	1.4
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	56.1	33.1	5.9	2.1
Less than \$15,000	45.4	43.7	2.5	2.5
<b>Community</b>				
Urban	43.9	43.3	5.1	1.9
Suburban	57.8	33.1	5.3	0.0
Small city	46.3	41.5	6.9	2.1
Rural/small town	56.4	33.1	6.6	1.3
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	47.5	39.0	8.5	1.7
Midwest	50.0	38.7	6.7	1.3
South	59.7	28.9	5.7	1.1
West	49.6	43.0	3.7	1.2
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	59.7	31.4	6.1	0.7
Democrat	49.3	39.6	5.7	2.1
Independent/other	51.6	37.6	5.3	1.3
Note: See Note, table 2.21. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.				
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.				

Table 2.68		
Attitudes toward referendum on selected criminal justice issues		
United States, 1996		
Question: "Suppose that on election day this year you could vote on key issues as well as candidates. Please tell me whether you would vote for or against each one of the following propositions. Would you vote for or against. . .?"		
	For	Against
The legalization of marijuana	24%	73%
The death penalty for persons convicted of murder	79	18
Life imprisonment without parole for major drug dealers	80	17
A law which would make it illegal to manufacture, sell, or possess semi-automatic guns known as assault rifles	57	42
Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not add to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.		
Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.		



Table 2.69					
Attitudes toward the penalty for murder					
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994					
Question: "In your view, what should be the penalty for murder--the death penalty or life imprisonment with absolutely no possibility of parole?"					
	Death	Life without parole	Depends <sup>a</sup>	Neither/ other <sup>a</sup>	Don't know/ refused
National	50%	32%	11%	3%	4%
Sex					
Male	53	31	11	1	4
Female	47	34	12	3	4
Race					
White	54	30	11	1	4
Black	21	48	15	13	3
Age					
18 to 29 years	51	39	5	4	1
30 to 49 years	51	29	15	1	4
50 years and older	47	33	11	3	6
Education					
College post graduate	37	41	13	3	6
College graduate	45	37	12	2	4
No college	50	32	10	3	5
Region					
East	48	34	11	2	5
Midwest	49	29	13	3	6
South	53	34	9	3	1
West	47	33	13	2	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.70			
Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder			
United States, selected years 1953-95 <sup>a</sup>			
Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for a person convicted of murder?"			
	Yes, in favor	No, not in favor	No opinion <sup>b</sup>
1953	68%	25%	7%
1956	53	34	13
1957	47	34	18
1960	53	36	11
1965	45	43	12
1966	42	47	11
1967	54	38	8
1969	51	40	9
1971	49	40	11
1972 <sup>c</sup>	50	41	9
1972 <sup>d</sup>	57	32	11
1976	66	26	8
1978	62	27	11
1981	66	25	9
1985	72	20	8
1988	79	16	5
1991	76	18	6
1994	80	16	4
1995	77	13	10

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>May include other response categories such as "depends" or "refused."

<sup>c</sup>Mar. 3-5.

<sup>d</sup>Nov. 10-13.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 357 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1995), p. 25. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.71			
<b>Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder</b>			
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995			
Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for a person convicted of murder?"			
	Yes, in favor	No, not in favor	Depends
National	77%	13%	8%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	80	12	6
Female	74	15	9
<b>Race</b>			
White	81	10	7
Black	53	31	14
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	56	30	12
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	80	14	4
30 to 49 years	77	13	8
50 to 64 years	79	12	7
50 years and older	75	12	11
65 years and older	71	13	14
<b>Education</b>			
College post graduate	69	22	7
College graduate	75	17	6
Some college	81	9	8
No college	76	14	8
<b>Income</b>			
\$50,000 and over	81	14	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	82	7	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	75	14	8
Under \$20,000	71	17	11
<b>Community</b>			
Urban area	72	17	8
Suburban area	83	9	7
Rural area	79	11	8
<b>Region</b>			
East	75	17	8
Midwest	78	10	9
South	77	12	8
West	78	15	6
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	89	7	4
Democrat	67	20	10
Independent	76	13	9

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 357 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1995), p. 25 and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.72

**Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-94

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	1976		1977		1978		1980		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	66%	30%	67%	26%	66%	28%	67%	27%	74%	20%	73%	22%	70%	24%	76%	19%
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	73	24	75	22	74	24	75	21	80	16	80	16	77	19	80	17
Female	60	34	61	30	61	31	61	32	69	24	68	27	66	27	72	22
<b>Race</b>																
White	68	28	70	24	69	25	70	24	77	18	76	19	75	20	79	17
Black/other	44	51	46	47	44	48	40	51	51	42	49	44	46	46	53	35
<b>Age</b>																
18 to 20 years	55	42	69	30	63	33	70	27	68	26	64	29	68	27	69	29
21 to 29 years	58	38	62	31	64	31	66	31	74	20	74	22	76	19	75	20
30 to 49 years	69	27	67	27	67	28	69	26	74	21	76	19	70	24	76	18
50 years and older	68	26	70	23	68	25	66	25	74	20	71	25	67	26	76	20
<b>Education</b>																
College	63	33	66	29	66	29	67	30	71	21	75	22	73	22	73	22
High school	68	27	69	24	68	26	71	23	78	17	75	20	71	23	78	17
Grade school	61	30	65	29	60	31	56	33	64	26	61	29	59	33	72	21
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																
Professional/business	67	30	64	28	68	28	68	28	72	23	73	23	75	20	76	19
Clerical	66	27	64	26	72	23	69	26	79	17	78	18	71	23	76	19
Manual	68	29	71	25	65	28	68	26	73	21	71	23	69	25	76	19
Farmer	70	20	74	20	76	20	71	15	77	15	85	10	61	39	76	22
<b>Region</b>																
Northeast	70	26	64	31	67	28	68	26	74	22	70	25	74	20	74	21
Midwest	65	31	68	25	69	24	66	26	72	21	75	21	65	28	73	20
South	63	31	64	28	64	30	66	28	74	21	70	25	68	27	76	19
West	65	32	77	20	64	31	70	25	76	18	79	16	78	16	79	17
<b>Religion</b>																
Protestant	65	30	67	26	67	27	67	26	73	21	74	22	70	24	76	19
Catholic	68	27	70	25	68	27	71	23	76	20	72	22	72	23	78	19
Jewish	74	26	66	26	79	21	75	22	73	19	67	26	85	4	62	31
None	55	41	64	34	58	38	54	39	73	16	72	26	68	26	75	20
<b>Politics</b>																
Republican	73	23	74	21	73	23	77	18	79	16	85	13	80	16	83	13
Democrat	65	30	67	27	63	31	63	31	71	24	67	28	64	30	70	24
Independent	62	34	64	29	66	27	66	28	73	20	72	22	70	23	75	19

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
71%	23%	70%	24%	71%	22%	74%	20%	74%	19%	72%	22%	72%	21%	74%	20%
79	17	73	22	77	18	81	16	79	18	77	19	78	16	79	17
66	28	67	26	66	26	69	24	71	21	67	25	67	24	71	22
75	20	74	21	76	18	77	18	78	16	75	19	75	18	78	16
49	43	46	43	46	44	57	36	58	36	53	37	54	38	56	34
68	24	64	36	61	35	69	25	66	34	60	33	70	23	73	21
72	23	69	27	73	24	71	24	79	16	74	23	69	26	72	21
70	27	74	21	72	21	76	20	74	21	71	22	73	20	75	20
74	20	66	26	70	22	74	19	74	18	71	21	73	20	75	18
72	23	70	26	71	23	72	22	73	21	69	25	69	24	73	21
73	23	73	20	73	20	77	18	77	18	74	20	75	18	77	17
64	26	54	38	59	27	69	24	70	21	72	21	71	18	67	25
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	73	22	77	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	18	76	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	81	14	75	19
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	67	25	71	22
76	21	72	25	72	21	75	19	72	20	67	25	70	23	75	20
70	25	74	19	72	21	73	21	81	14	73	22	72	21	74	19
69	25	68	24	71	24	74	21	74	22	75	20	74	19	75	19
83	17	65	28	67	29	91	4	78	7	81	11	74	21	74	18
70	26	72	23	66	26	72	19	75	20	71	23	65	26	70	24
69	26	67	26	70	24	72	22	76	20	70	24	72	18	72	20
67	26	67	26	72	21	75	21	72	20	71	22	75	19	76	19
83	13	76	19	76	17	76	19	76	16	76	20	72	24	78	16
72	23	70	24	72	22	75	20	75	19	72	22	74	20	75	18
69	26	70	24	73	21	73	20	76	18	75	21	68	22	75	19
79	16	80	10	63	23	87	13	74	15	53	34	70	21	72	26
73	24	65	28	67	26	71	24	72	24	65	28	72	23	73	20
80	15	83	14	81	12	82	14	83	12	84	13	81	13	84	12
66	30	61	32	62	32	68	26	68	24	63	29	64	30	65	28
70	23	69	24	72	20	73	21	74	21	69	23	71	20	76	17

Table 2.73

**Attitudes toward the death penalty for teenagers convicted of murder**By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Question: "When a teenager commits a murder and is found guilty by a jury, do you think he should get the death penalty or should he be spared because of his youth?"

	Yes, death penalty	No, spared	Don't know/ refused
National	60%	30%	10%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	66	26	8
Female	56	33	11
<b>Race</b>			
White	60	30	10
Nonwhite <sup>b</sup>	59	33	8
Black	55	38	7
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	60	30	10
30 to 49 years	62	30	8
50 to 64 years	55	34	11
65 years and older	63	25	12
<b>Education</b>			
College post graduate	52	39	9
College graduate	59	33	8
Some college	59	37	14
No college	63	29	8
<b>Income</b>			
\$75,000 and over	68	28	4
\$50,000 and over <sup>c</sup>	62	30	8
\$30,000 to \$49,999	60	31	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	66	22	12
Under \$20,000	55	33	12
<b>Community</b>			
Urban area	60	31	9
Suburban area	61	30	9
Rural area	60	28	12
<b>Region</b>			
East	57	32	11
Midwest	59	31	10
South	64	28	8
West	60	29	11
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	65	24	11
Democrat	56	37	7
Independent	61	28	11

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes black respondents.<sup>c</sup>Includes \$75,000 and over category.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 348 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1994), p. 4; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.74

**Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder given evidence that innocent persons have been sentenced to death**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Some experts estimate that one out of a hundred people who have been sentenced to death were actually innocent. If that estimate were right, would you still support the death penalty for a person convicted of a murder, or not?"

	Yes, still support	No, would not support	Depends
National	74%	20%	4%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	79	15	5
Female	70	24	4
<b>Race</b>			
White	75	19	4
Black	61	28	9
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	68	22	8
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	73	23	2
30 to 49 years	76	20	4
50 to 64 years	76	15	8
65 years and older	74	17	6
<b>Education</b>			
College post graduate	77	20	2
College graduate	79	17	4
Some college	76	19	5
No college	70	22	5
<b>Income</b>			
\$50,000 and over	79	17	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	78	17	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	77	14	7
Under \$20,000	66	25	5
<b>Community</b>			
Urban area	69	24	5
Suburban area	82	12	4
Rural area	73	22	4
<b>Region</b>			
East	76	18	5
Midwest	72	21	4
South	73	22	5
West	77	16	4
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	77	18	3
Democrat	70	23	6
Independent	75	18	4

Note: This question was asked of those respondents answering "yes" to the question presented in table 2.71. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.75

**Police chiefs' and county sheriffs' attitudes toward the death penalty**

United States, 1995

Question: "Which of the following three statements comes closest to your own point of view about the death penalty?"

	Percent
I support the death penalty and think it works well	34%
Philosophically, I support the death penalty, but I don't think it is an effective law enforcement tool in practice	58
I oppose the death penalty	4
A combination <sup>a</sup>	1
None <sup>a</sup>	2

Note: See Note, table 2.48. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Death Penalty Information Center.

Table 2.76

**Police chiefs' and county sheriffs' attitudes toward the death penalty**

United States, 1995

Question: "I would like to read you some statements people make about the death penalty. Regardless of whether you support or oppose the death penalty, for each one I read, please tell me whether that statement is totally accurate, largely accurate, largely inaccurate, or totally inaccurate when it comes to the death penalty as it is now used."

	Totally accurate	Largely accurate	Largely inaccurate	Totally inaccurate	Not sure
Death penalty cases are hard to close and take up a lot of police time	20%	45%	27%	6%	2%
Politicians support the death penalty as a symbolic way to show they are tough on crime	33	52	10	2	3
Murderers think about the range of possible punishments before committing homicides	1	15	41	41	2
Race is a factor in determining who gets the death penalty	1	15	46	32	6
The death penalty is one of the most important law enforcement tools	5	25	44	23	3
If the number of executions increases significantly in the United States, there is a good chance that mistakes will be made and innocent people will be put to death	4	28	50	16	2
Debates about the death penalty distract Congress and State legislatures from focusing on real solutions to crime problems	11	46	30	11	2
The death penalty significantly reduces the number of homicides	4	22	45	22	7

Note: See Note, table 2.48.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Death Penalty Information Center.

Table 2.77

**Respondents reporting a firearm in their home**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"

(Percent reporting having any firearms)

	1973	1974	1976	1977	1980	1982	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994
National	47%	46%	47%	51%	48%	45%	45%	44%	46%	40%	46%	43%	40%	42%	41%
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54	53	54	51	50	55	53	50	53	50
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39	40	36	43	33	39	34	32	34	33
<b>Race</b>															
White	49	48	58	53	50	48	48	46	49	43	50	45	42	45	44
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30	30	29	33	28	23	29	29	26	24
<b>Age</b>															
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51	44	39	43	33	35	40	22	48	42
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41	37	40	35	34	33	34	36	38	34
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51	48	48	51	42	48	46	40	44	41
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44	49	44	47	42	50	42	42	42	43
<b>Education</b>															
College	45	42	44	45	41	39	42	40	43	37	41	37	34	38	38
High school	50	48	50	54	51	51	48	49	50	43	51	47	46	46	44
Grade school	44	49	42	51	51	41	43	38	44	39	46	47	39	47	37
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>															
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	49	52
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	48	50
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	38
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	32	28
<b>Occupation</b>															
Professional/business	48	45	46	48	45	42	42	40	45	39	46	38	35	38	38
Clerical	42	43	40	49	45	39	41	40	45	37	37	38	35	36	36
Manual	48	48	48	52	48	49	48	48	46	41	52	50	47	51	45
Farmer	83	79	62	66	81	77	84	78	75	82	87	83	56	68	67
<b>Region</b>															
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32	32	28	31	25	32	30	28	29	26
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48	44	48	46	41	46	44	42	41	46
South	62	59	60	62	59	52	52	53	55	47	53	52	50	52	48
West	47	42	44	46	44	47	49	40	47	42	48	39	32	39	35
<b>Religion</b>															
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52	52	50	52	46	53	48	46	47	46
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36	34	35	36	31	36	36	30	36	34
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11	22	9	25	0	18	6	10	9	18
None	32	40	43	50	39	37	36	44	39	41	36	34	31	37	32
<b>Politics</b>															
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50	56	47	51	46	50	48	42	51	49
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44	42	47	44	39	43	40	41	35	37
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44	40	39	44	36	46	42	37	42	39

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Table 2.78

**Respondents reporting owning a firearm**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Do you personally own a gun, or not?"

	Yes	No
National	35%	64%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	50	50
Female	22	77
<b>Race</b>		
White	38	61
Black	17	83
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	20	80
<b>Age</b>		
18 to 29 years	25	75
30 to 49 years	38	62
50 to 64 years	47	51
50 years and older	39	59
65 years and older	31	68
<b>Education</b>		
College post graduate	30	70
College graduate	36	64
Some college	37	62
No college	34	65
<b>Income</b>		
\$50,000 and over	40	60
\$30,000 to \$49,999	41	58
\$20,000 to \$29,999	40	59
Under \$20,000	26	74
<b>Community</b>		
Urban area	25	74
Suburban area	38	62
Rural area	52	47
<b>Region</b>		
East	22	78
Midwest	35	64
South	46	53
West	35	65
<b>Politics</b>		
Republican	38	61
Democrat	30	69
Independent	37	63

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.79

**Respondents reporting a firearm in their home**

By type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?" If yes, "Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle, or what?"

(Percent reporting having a firearm)

	Firearm in the home			
	Any type	Type of firearm		
		Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
National	41%	24%	24%	24%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	50	32	33	34
Female	33	19	18	17
<b>Race</b>				
White	44	26	28	28
Black/other	24	16	9	9
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 20 years	42	24	23	26
21 to 29 years	34	18	21	20
30 to 49 years	41	25	24	26
50 years and older	43	27	26	24
<b>Education</b>				
College	38	24	21	22
High school	44	26	28	28
Grade school	37	22	24	22
<b>Income</b>				
\$50,000 and over	52	34	32	34
\$30,000 to \$49,999	50	31	31	33
\$20,000 to \$29,999	38	24	24	23
Under \$20,000	28	14	15	12
<b>Occupation</b>				
Professional/business	38	24	22	22
Clerical	36	22	20	20
Manual	45	27	28	28
Farmer	67	37	50	45
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	26	13	18	20
Midwest	46	23	31	28
South	48	32	29	26
West	35	23	14	22
<b>Religion</b>				
Protestant	46	28	28	28
Catholic	34	20	20	22
Jewish	18	18	0	3
None	32	16	18	21
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	49	31	30	31
Democrat	37	22	20	21
Independent	39	23	24	24

Note: All data are based on the entire sample. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.80

**Attitudes toward various gun control issues**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Please tell me for each of the following statements whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree."

(Percent responding "strongly agree" or "agree")

	Armed citizens are the best defense against criminals	Parents should be charged with a crime if their children injure themselves or others with a gun kept in their household	It should be easier for law-abiding citi- zens to carry con- cealed handguns	Companies that manufacture guns with no hunting or sporting purpose should be held finan- cially responsible when these guns in- jure or kill people
National	33.3%	55.6%	32.6%	45.4%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	41.6	54.7	39.3	39.8
Female	25.5	56.5	26.3	50.7
<b>Race</b>				
White	33.6	57.6	33.2	43.6
Black	32.7	39.4	31.1	51.9
Hispanic	31.5	54.1	28.4	47.3
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	33.9	46.4	33.9	43.9
30 to 39 years	36.1	59.4	36.3	46.9
40 to 59 years	32.8	58.2	31.8	44.5
60 years and older	30.6	56.6	29.3	45.9
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	23.4	60.2	25.5	51.3
Some college	37.2	57.3	39.2	43.0
High school graduate	35.1	52.5	32.0	47.7
Less than high school graduate	45.1	50.5	35.3	33.7
<b>Income</b>				
Over \$60,000	33.3	62.6	28.5	48.4
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	33.2	55.4	34.4	47.8
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	33.1	56.1	36.7	43.9
Less than \$15,000	40.0	51.3	28.6	48.7
<b>Community</b>				
Urban	26.8	58.0	35.9	48.1
Suburban	29.7	62.5	27.2	47.1
Small city	29.4	57.4	28.7	50.5
Rural/small town	41.2	50.3	37.0	41.1
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	19.8	59.7	24.4	56.3
Midwest	28.7	45.6	26.9	42.9
South	41.7	53.1	38.9	42.9
West	35.3	65.7	35.3	43.4
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	39.1	57.8	41.0	39.1
Democrat	29.6	54.6	29.2	55.0
Independent/other	32.7	54.9	30.3	44.4

Note: See Note, table 2.21.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.81

**Attitudes toward laws covering the sale of firearms**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "In general, do you feel that the laws covering the sale of firearms should be made more strict, less strict, or kept as they are now?"

	More strict	Less strict	Kept as they are
National	59.2%	9.7%	28.1%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	48.7	13.7	33.7
Female	69.0	5.9	22.8
<b>Race</b>			
White	55.4	9.1	32.2
Black	71.2	13.5	15.4
Hispanic	80.8	6.8	12.3
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	58.4	10.0	29.9
30 to 39 years	56.5	11.2	30.2
40 to 59 years	61.0	9.4	26.1
60 years and older	59.0	8.1	27.7
<b>Education</b>			
College graduate	66.7	8.6	22.6
Some college	54.5	11.5	31.5
High school graduate	58.6	9.5	28.5
Less than high school graduate	54.5	7.9	30.7
<b>Income</b>			
Over \$60,000	63.4	7.5	28.0
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	56.0	11.1	30.2
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	59.8	10.0	28.9
Less than \$15,000	58.5	9.3	26.3
<b>Community</b>			
Urban	67.9	7.1	23.1
Suburban	65.0	9.9	21.3
Small city	64.7	8.6	25.1
Rural/small town	49.2	10.7	36.4
<b>Region</b>			
Northeast	69.5	5.1	23.2
Midwest	52.5	10.9	34.0
South	58.2	10.9	26.6
West	59.9	9.9	27.7
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	50.0	14.3	33.0
Democrat	72.5	4.6	21.8
Independent/other	55.7	9.8	30.0

Note: See Note, table 2.21. The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.82

**Attitudes toward laws covering the sale of firearms**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "In general, do you feel that the laws covering the sale of firearms should be made more strict, less strict, or kept as they are now?"

	More strict	Less strict	Kept as they are now
National	62%	12%	24%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	57	13	28
Female	67	11	20
<b>Race</b>			
White	61	13	25
Black	76	12	10
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	73	9	15
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	60	15	23
30 to 49 years	62	14	22
50 to 64 years	66	13	19
65 years and older	64	8	26
65 years and older	62	3	33
<b>Education</b>			
College post graduate	64	7	28
College graduate	65	7	26
Some college	64	16	19
No college	59	13	26
<b>Income</b>			
\$50,000 and over	70	11	19
\$30,000 to \$49,999	56	18	25
\$20,000 to \$29,999	57	9	30
Under \$20,000	68	11	19
<b>Community</b>			
Urban area	67	10	21
Suburban area	64	14	21
Rural area	45	15	39
<b>Region</b>			
East	61	12	24
Midwest	60	8	30
South	65	15	19
West	62	13	24
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	49	15	34
Democrat	68	11	20
Independent	69	11	18

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.83

**Attitudes toward the registration of handguns**

United States, selected years 1982-93

Question: "Would you favor or oppose the registration of all handguns?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
1982	66%	30%	4%
1985	70	25	5
1990	81	17	2
1991	80	17	3
1993	81	18	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 340 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1994), p. 20. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.84

**Attitudes toward banning the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons**

United States, selected years 1980-93

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be a law that would ban the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons?"

	Should	Should not	Don't know or refused
January 1980	31%	65%	4%
December 1980	38	51	11
April 1981	39	58	3
June 1981	41	54	5
October 1987	42	50	8
September 1990	41	55	4
March 1991	43	53	4
March 1993	42	54	4
December 1993	39	60	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 340 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1994), p. 22. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.85

**Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1972-94

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?"

	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1980		1982	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	70%	27%	74%	25%	75%	24%	74%	24%	72%	27%	72%	26%	69%	29%	72%	26%
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	61	37	67	32	66	33	66	32	64	35	64	35	63	36	68	31
Female	79	17	79	19	83	15	80	17	78	20	78	19	74	23	75	23
<b>Race</b>																
White	70	27	73	25	75	24	73	25	71	27	70	28	68	30	71	27
Black/other	69	26	74	24	77	22	81	15	74	24	81	17	81	15	78	19
<b>Age</b>																
18 to 20 years	70	27	73	27	75	23	74	26	78	22	69	31	71	29	77	23
21 to 29 years	74	24	76	23	77	23	79	19	71	27	72	26	73	27	76	24
30 to 49 years	68	29	72	26	76	24	70	27	73	25	70	29	70	29	72	26
50 years and older	70	26	74	24	74	24	73	24	70	29	74	24	67	29	69	29
<b>Education</b>																
College	71	27	76	23	77	22	76	22	71	27	74	25	70	29	76	23
High school	72	26	73	25	75	23	74	24	72	27	70	28	69	29	71	27
Grade school	66	29	70	27	71	27	68	26	71	28	72	25	70	27	64	30
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																
Professional/business	69	28	71	27	74	25	73	24	74	25	76	23	70	28	75	23
Clerical	80	18	78	21	84	16	81	18	78	20	75	22	77	21	77	23
Manual	72	26	74	24	74	24	70	27	68	30	68	30	67	32	69	29
Farmer	54	44	56	42	52	48	60	33	56	44	66	31	53	47	36	60
<b>Region</b>																
Northeast	83	16	88	10	88	12	85	12	86	13	85	14	86	13	85	13
Midwest	69	27	72	28	77	22	76	22	72	27	67	31	71	27	73	24
South	63	33	67	31	70	28	66	30	63	35	69	28	64	34	62	36
West	67	32	69	29	66	32	70	29	68	30	68	31	60	38	69	30
<b>Religion</b>																
Protestant	66	31	68	31	71	28	70	27	67	31	67	30	64	34	68	30
Catholic	78	19	83	15	85	14	83	15	82	18	80	20	83	16	81	17
Jewish	96	4	98	2	98	2	96	4	89	11	89	9	88	12	89	5
None	69	29	81	18	70	29	71	28	68	28	73	26	71	28	72	28
<b>Politics</b>																
Republican	70	27	70	28	74	25	74	23	71	27	71	26	64	35	66	33
Democrat	72	25	76	22	78	22	77	20	74	25	73	26	74	25	75	24
Independent	68	30	73	26	73	25	70	28	69	29	71	28	68	29	72	26

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.  
For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1984		1985		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
70%	27%	72%	26%	70%	28%	74%	24%	78%	21%	79%	20%	81%	18%	81%	17%	78%	20%
62	37	65	34	62	36	66	33	69	30	72	27	74	25	73	26	70	29
76	20	78	20	76	22	79	17	85	13	84	14	86	12	87	11	84	14
69	29	72	27	69	29	74	24	77	21	77	21	81	18	80	18	77	22
79	18	76	22	74	23	75	23	81	18	86	12	84	15	84	15	84	14
71	24	71	29	69	29	73	24	66	34	91	9	70	30	83	17	85	15
73	25	74	25	76	23	73	26	81	17	83	15	82	18	83	17	78	20
70	29	71	28	68	30	72	26	74	25	76	23	82	17	82	17	77	22
70	26	72	26	69	29	75	20	81	17	78	19	80	17	80	18	79	19
74	25	75	24	74	25	76	22	80	19	81	18	85	14	84	15	79	19
68	30	71	28	67	31	74	24	75	23	77	20	79	20	79	19	76	22
72	23	69	26	70	27	66	27	82	17	73	22	70	24	76	20	78	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	84	15	79	20
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	83	16	74	25
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	84	15	80	19
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	79	20	80	18
71	27	75	24	74	24	77	21	82	17	78	20	89	11	84	15	79	20
76	23	79	21	77	22	78	19	80	16	84	15	84	15	89	10	85	14
68	29	68	31	64	33	71	26	72	26	77	22	75	23	75	23	74	24
48	48	43	57	48	50	24	65	73	27	56	39	72	28	72	24	56	38
80	18	82	17	83	15	84	13	90	10	85	15	84	15	90	9	85	15
70	25	73	25	68	31	76	22	80	19	78	20	81	17	82	16	78	21
66	31	67	32	66	31	69	28	72	26	77	20	78	21	75	22	77	21
67	32	71	29	67	31	68	28	74	24	75	24	85	15	82	17	74	25
66	31	68	30	67	31	72	26	75	23	76	22	78	20	79	19	75	23
79	20	79	20	74	24	77	20	84	16	84	14	84	15	84	14	84	15
93	7	94	6	85	10	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	96	4	94	6
78	22	74	26	77	20	73	25	70	26	76	23	87	13	80	20	76	22
66	32	70	28	71	27	68	29	76	22	78	21	81	18	76	22	71	28
75	23	74	25	70	29	79	19	84	15	83	15	82	16	86	13	85	14
70	28	72	27	70	28	73	24	71	26	76	23	80	19	81	17	77	21

Table 2.86		
Attitudes toward making it legal to sell semi-automatic assault rifles		
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996		
Question: "The House of Representatives recently voted to repeal the ban on the sale of semi-automatic assault rifles and to allow their sale in the future. Do you favor or oppose making it legal to sell semi-automatic assault rifles?"		
	Favor	Oppose
National	17%	81%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	28	70
Female	8	91
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>		
White	19	79
Black	4	93
Hispanic	16	84
<b>Age</b>		
18 to 24 years	25	75
25 to 29 years	30	70
30 to 39 years	18	82
40 to 49 years	15	84
50 to 64 years	14	82
65 years and older	12	85
<b>Education</b>		
Less than high school graduate	12	83
High school graduate	20	79
Some college	15	83
College graduate	20	80
College post graduate	14	86
<b>Income</b>		
\$15,000 or less	18	81
\$15,001 to \$25,000	19	79
\$25,001 to \$35,000	20	80
\$35,001 to \$50,000	14	85
Over \$50,000	18	81
<b>Community</b>		
Central city	15	84
Metropolitan area <sup>a</sup>	18	81
Small town	14	82
Rural area	26	71
<b>Region</b>		
East	16	83
Midwest	17	80
South	15	84
West	24	75
<b>Politics</b>		
Republican	26	73
Democrat	10	89
Independent	17	81
Note: The "not sure/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.		
<sup>a</sup> Excluding central city.		
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.		

Table 2.87			
Attitudes toward a ban on assault rifles			
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995			
Question: "Please tell me whether you would favor or oppose the following proposal which some people have made to reduce crime: a ban on the manufacture, sale and possession of certain semi-automatic guns known as assault rifles."			
	Favor a ban	Oppose a ban	
National	68%	29%	
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	61	36	
Female	74	23	
<b>Race</b>			
White	68	29	
Black	68	27	
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	73	24	
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	61	34	
30 to 49 years	67	30	
50 to 64 years	76	21	
50 years and older	73	24	
65 years and older	70	27	
<b>Education</b>			
College post graduate	77	23	
College graduate	77	21	
Some college	66	32	
No college	64	32	
<b>Income</b>			
\$50,000 and over	76	22	
\$30,000 to \$49,999	63	37	
\$20,000 to \$29,999	70	26	
Under \$20,000	64	32	
<b>Community</b>			
Urban area	69	27	
Suburban area	71	28	
Rural area	61	37	
<b>Region</b>			
East	68	26	
Midwest	73	26	
South	67	30	
West	64	34	
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	65	33	
Democrat	76	23	
Independent	64	30	

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.88

**Adults and teenagers reporting keeping a handgun or rifle in the home**

By type of community, United States, 1996

	Adults				Teenagers			
	"Do you (or your spouse) keep a handgun or rifle in your home, or not?"				"Do your parents or any other family members keep a handgun or rifle in your home, or not?"			
	Community				Community			
	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Yes, keep handgun or rifle in home	41%	31%	34%	64%	54%	42%	50%	68%
Handgun	27	24	22	40	33	29	29	40
Rifle	33	20	27	59	41	27	35	58
Unspecified firearm	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	1	1
No, do not keep handgun or rifle in home	57	67	64	34	39	51	41	27
Don't know/not sure	2	2	2	1	7	8	9	5

Note: See Note, table 2.5. For a discussion of public opinion sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: YWCA, *Families Taking Action: A YWCA Survey About Making Homes and Communities Safer* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1996), p. 58. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.89

**Reasons adults and teenagers report for keeping a handgun or rifle in the home**By sex and type of community, United States, 1996<sup>a</sup>

	Adults								Teenagers							
	"What is the <u>main</u> reason for keeping a gun in your home?"								"What do you think is the <u>main</u> reason that this person or these people decided to keep a gun in your home?"							
	Community								Community							
	Total	Sex		Urban		Non-urban		Total	Sex		Urban		Non-urban			
		Male	Female	Handgun	Rifle	Handgun	Rifle		Male	Female	Handgun	Rifle	Handgun	Rifle		
For hunting or recreation	46%	50%	40%	25%	44%	35%	56%	62%	69%	53%	38%	62%	60%	81%		
For protection from criminals	37	32	44	66	42	39	26	51	50	53	67	53	63	44		
As part of a collection	5	4	5	3	5	6	5	20	23	15	18	22	29	24		
Animal control	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	14	9	4	6	18	17		
Because of their job/because my job or spouse's job	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	8	8	9	12	5	12	6		
Some other reason	10	12	7	4	6	15	10	10	10	12	15	15	8	9		
Not sure	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	3	6	8	6	5	1		

Note: See Note, table 2.5. Percents are based on those who reported they have a handgun or rifle in the home in table 2.88. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: YWCA, *Families Taking Action: A YWCA Survey About Making Homes and Communities Safer* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1996), p. 60. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.



Table 2.90

**Attitudes toward legalization of marijuana**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "There has been a great deal of public debate about whether marijuana use should be legal. Which one of the following policies would you favor?"

	Using marijuana should be en- tirely legal	It should be available by prescription for medical purposes	It should be a minor viola- tion like a parking ticket, but not a crime	It should be a crime
National	10.5%	48.8%	13.1%	25.8%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	13.7	40.9	16.0	27.0
Female	7.6	56.0	10.5	24.7
<b>Race</b>				
White	11.2	49.3	12.5	25.6
Black	10.5	38.1	21.9	25.7
Hispanic	5.5	54.8	8.2	31.5
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	13.0	42.6	15.2	27.8
30 to 39 years	10.8	44.4	14.8	27.4
40 to 59 years	10.7	49.1	13.8	25.2
60 years and older	7.5	60.9	6.9	22.4
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	12.9	50.7	12.9	22.1
Some college	9.2	46.1	16.2	25.7
High school graduate	9.8	50.0	10.7	28.8
Less than high school graduate	11.8	47.1	14.7	25.5
<b>Income</b>				
Over \$60,000	15.6	46.2	18.8	17.2
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	10.2	48.1	14.4	26.2
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	9.2	51.3	9.2	30.0
Less than \$15,000	7.6	53.8	10.9	25.2
<b>Community</b>				
Urban	7.6	48.4	15.9	26.1
Suburban	11.7	52.5	9.1	24.5
Small city	11.2	46.5	15.5	25.7
Rural/small town	10.2	47.4	14.1	27.0
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	7.3	54.2	16.4	19.8
Midwest	12.2	42.4	16.0	27.3
South	11.7	46.7	10.5	28.8
West	9.5	53.3	12.0	24.4
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	7.5	46.6	11.9	32.0
Democrat	11.8	50.7	15.4	21.4
Independent/other	11.4	50.8	12.5	23.7

Note: See Note, table 2.21. The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.91

**Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marijuana**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal or not?"

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986	
	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not
National	18%	80%	20%	75%	28%	69%	30%	67%	25%	72%	20%	76%	23%	73%	18%	80%
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	22	75	25	69	32	64	34	63	30	67	25	71	28	68	23	75
Female	15	83	16	80	24	73	26	71	21	76	16	80	19	77	14	84
<b>Race</b>																
White	18	80	20	75	27	70	29	68	25	72	19	77	23	73	18	81
Black/other	18	79	22	71	33	60	38	59	27	71	28	69	22	75	19	77
<b>Age</b>																
18 to 20 years	42	56	34	56	57	39	51	48	45	52	33	67	36	62	16	82
21 to 29 years	38	60	40	54	49	48	49	49	42	56	29	68	34	62	27	71
30 to 49 years	14	84	18	79	25	72	29	69	27	71	21	76	27	68	20	79
50 years and older	9	89	9	86	16	81	16	80	13	84	13	83	9	87	12	87
<b>Education</b>																
College	32	66	35	59	40	56	42	55	35	61	23	74	29	66	22	75
High school	15	83	16	79	26	70	27	70	23	75	21	76	21	75	17	82
Grade school	6	94	5	89	11	86	13	84	3	88	9	87	7	91	8	91
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																
Professional/business	23	74	29	65	36	60	37	60	30	66	22	75	27	68	20	79
Clerical	15	83	20	76	26	72	27	71	23	75	18	79	22	72	16	82
Manual	17	82	17	79	25	71	28	69	23	74	22	75	20	77	19	79
Farmer	6	89	3	93	8	92	16	80	12	79	8	82	3	94	9	91
<b>Region</b>																
Northeast	22	74	26	70	32	64	33	62	27	70	20	76	24	74	20	80
Midwest	20	78	20	75	25	72	26	72	20	77	18	79	23	72	16	82
South	11	89	12	84	22	74	27	72	20	78	17	80	20	76	14	84
West	24	73	32	63	37	61	38	59	38	57	30	66	26	70	25	73
<b>Religion</b>																
Protestant	14	84	15	81	22	74	24	74	20	77	17	80	20	76	15	83
Catholic	18	81	21	73	32	64	31	64	26	71	17	78	20	76	18	80
Jewish	33	67	48	48	37	63	62	38	28	62	33	54	48	48	40	60
None	52	43	53	43	54	39	64	33	60	36	54	44	44	50	37	60
<b>Politics</b>																
Republican	11	87	12	86	20	78	19	80	18	80	15	82	17	80	13	86
Democrat	17	82	19	77	26	71	29	67	24	73	20	77	21	75	18	80
Independent	25	72	26	67	34	62	37	60	30	66	24	72	28	68	21	76

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.  
For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not
16%	81%	17%	79%	16%	81%	16%	81%	18%	78%	22%	73%	23%	72%
19	78	21	74	20	76	19	79	23	74	27	68	27	69
14	83	14	82	14	84	14	82	14	81	19	76	20	75
17	80	17	80	18	80	17	80	18	78	22	73	23	73
12	84	18	75	10	85	13	82	16	76	20	75	24	71
21	74	16	74	19	75	22	78	21	79	24	69	50	50
25	70	24	70	21	76	19	76	25	73	25	70	24	71
19	79	19	78	19	78	19	79	22	74	27	67	26	70
8	90	12	86	11	86	12	85	10	86	15	81	17	78
21	75	20	75	20	77	18	79	21	74	25	70	26	69
13	84	16	80	15	82	16	81	16	81	19	76	22	74
10	88	12	88	9	88	12	87	8	88	19	80	10	84
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	72	24	70
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	22	72	21	76
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	27	69	20	77
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	73	27	69
20	77	16	80	20	77	21	77	19	76	24	71	26	69
11	83	14	82	10	88	9	87	16	80	19	75	18	79
16	81	20	75	17	80	16	80	17	79	24	71	24	72
2	95	6	94	25	75	6	88	15	80	5	90	15	82
18	78	19	76	14	80	12	84	18	77	24	70	19	75
14	83	18	78	14	84	16	81	13	83	19	77	19	76
13	85	12	86	14	83	12	84	15	81	19	77	22	74
23	72	23	72	26	72	29	71	30	66	28	64	32	64
13	85	13	84	13	86	12	85	16	80	18	78	19	77
16	81	16	80	16	80	15	84	15	82	21	75	21	74
40	55	52	44	35	65	33	60	36	59	30	60	42	49
42	51	38	55	40	49	44	51	40	52	47	45	46	49
13	84	14	84	14	85	11	86	16	80	14	84	15	82
15	82	18	78	16	81	18	79	16	80	28	68	24	73
19	76	20	75	19	76	18	78	21	75	23	69	29	64

Table 2.92

**Students' (grades 6 to 12) perceptions of availability of alcohol and drugs**By grade level of respondent, 1994-95<sup>a</sup>

Question: "How easy is it to get. . .?"

	Can't get	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know		Can't get	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know
<b>Beer</b>						<b>Cocaine<sup>b</sup></b>					
Total	17.4%	5.7%	19.2%	35.9%	21.8%	Total	32.8%	4.7%	5.8%	9.9%	46.7%
6th grade	36.8	6.6	10.0	13.7	32.9	6th grade	53.7	2.6	1.7	3.5	38.4
7th grade	26.5	7.6	15.0	20.8	30.0	7th grade	46.3	3.8	3.0	5.6	41.3
8th grade	17.8	7.5	19.6	30.3	24.7	8th grade	37.5	4.7	4.9	7.9	45.0
9th grade	13.1	5.9	22.5	38.8	19.6	9th grade	28.9	5.3	6.6	11.5	47.7
10th grade	9.7	4.7	23.6	45.8	16.2	10th grade	22.4	5.8	7.8	13.1	51.0
11th grade	7.6	3.4	22.9	52.6	13.5	11th grade	18.0	5.6	9.0	14.8	52.6
12th grade	6.3	2.6	20.8	59.1	11.1	12th grade	15.2	5.5	9.3	15.8	54.2
Junior high school	26.2	7.3	15.3	22.4	28.8	Junior high school	45.1	3.8	3.3	5.9	41.9
Senior high school	9.6	4.4	22.6	47.8	15.6	Senior high school	22.0	5.5	8.0	13.5	51.0
<b>Liquor</b>						<b>Hallucinogens<sup>c</sup></b>					
Total	21.9	6.6	16.2	30.9	24.4	Total	32.7	4.2	5.6	10.3	47.2
6th grade	45.1	5.5	5.9	8.9	34.5	6th grade	53.6	2.3	1.4	3.2	39.5
7th grade	34.0	7.6	10.3	15.6	32.5	7th grade	46.4	3.3	2.5	5.0	42.8
8th grade	23.7	8.0	15.4	25.3	27.7	8th grade	37.4	4.1	4.3	7.9	46.4
9th grade	16.7	7.4	18.9	34.2	22.7	9th grade	29.0	4.9	6.0	11.7	48.4
10th grade	11.9	6.5	21.5	40.9	19.0	10th grade	22.1	5.1	7.8	14.1	51.0
11th grade	9.1	5.0	22.1	47.5	16.2	11th grade	17.7	5.1	9.4	16.2	51.6
12th grade	7.4	4.5	21.5	53.1	13.6	12th grade	15.0	5.3	9.6	17.0	53.1
Junior high school	33.3	7.1	11.0	17.4	31.2	Junior high school	45.0	3.3	2.9	5.6	43.2
Senior high school	11.9	6.1	20.9	42.7	18.5	Senior high school	21.8	5.1	8.0	14.4	50.7
<b>Marijuana</b>											
Total	27.0	3.8	10.2	25.1	33.8						
6th grade	51.4	3.1	2.6	5.6	37.3						
7th grade	41.6	4.6	5.2	10.7	37.8						
8th grade	30.2	4.7	9.3	19.6	36.2						
9th grade	21.6	4.4	11.7	29.1	33.3						
10th grade	15.7	3.5	13.9	35.9	31.1						
11th grade	12.3	2.8	15.0	40.2	29.6						
12th grade	9.9	2.6	16.2	42.3	28.9						
Junior high school	40.1	4.2	6.1	12.7	37.0						
Senior high school	15.6	3.4	13.9	36.0	31.0						

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1994 and June 1995 by PRIDE Surveys. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the self-report survey. Students are informed that their responses are confidential.

Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily, or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 1994-95 academic year there were 231,433 adolescent student respondents from 32 States who completed the questionnaire. The 1994-95 survey included States where relatively large numbers of school systems used the PRIDE questionnaire. To prevent any one State from having a disproportionate influence on the summary results, random samples of students were drawn from those States where disproportionately large numbers of students were surveyed. The 1994-95 survey results are based on a sample of 198,241 students drawn from the total number of respondents who completed the PRIDE questionnaire. After sampling, 45.3 percent of the respondents were from Florida, Georgia,

Kentucky, New York, and Tennessee. The following States did not participate in the PRIDE survey: Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes crack.

<sup>c</sup>Includes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1994-95 National Summary, United States Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 36, Tables 11.1 and 11.3; p. 37, Tables 11.4 and 11.5; p. 38, Table 11.9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.93

**High school seniors reporting that they worry about selected social problems**

United States, 1983-95

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about each of the following?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)	Class of 1989 (N=2,849)	Class of 1990 (N=2,595)	Class of 1991 (N=2,595)	Class of 1992 (N=2,736)	Class of 1993 (N=2,807)	Class of 1994 (N=2,664)	Class of 1995 (N=2,646)
Chance of nuclear war	66.6%	69.4%	64.5%	69.1%	58.3%	57.3%	52.4%	45.1%	41.5%	33.4%	28.8%	27.9%	20.0%
Population growth	31.5	25.3	25.7	24.1	26.6	27.5	29.6	33.0	30.6	35.2	38.9	35.4	34.9
Crime and violence	85.4	83.9	82.3	79.4	81.9	83.9	86.3	88.8	88.1	91.6	90.8	92.7	90.2
Pollution	53.0	49.1	46.9	44.2	45.2	45.5	55.9	67.2	72.1	71.9	72.8	66.5	63.6
Energy shortages	49.9	40.4	33.7	28.7	28.1	25.1	27.9	32.6	38.2	35.2	29.8	23.8	17.9
Race relations	45.5	43.1	43.4	43.4	44.2	53.3	53.6	57.1	59.4	68.7	75.4	71.6	68.9
Hunger and poverty	59.1	58.3	69.7	65.9	62.2	64.2	64.1	65.9	66.4	68.1	71.1	65.7	62.3
Using open land for housing or industry	31.9	30.0	30.4	26.8	30.5	29.4	30.8	33.9	33.8	34.7	32.9	32.7	28.9
Urban decay	19.5	18.0	17.9	17.0	18.5	19.9	19.8	20.4	21.7	25.8	25.3	25.6	23.0
Economic problems	73.5	66.2	60.4	60.6	55.6	56.2	57.6	56.8	63.9	70.6	71.8	62.6	55.7
Drug abuse	68.7	68.4	69.1	69.2	75.4	78.6	79.5	82.6	79.5	77.8	75.5	76.7	72.6

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Monitoring the Future Project at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research from 1975 through 1995. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to the number of weighted cases.

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 174, 175; *1985*, pp. 174, 175; *1987*, pp. 180, 181; *1989*, pp. 180, 181; *1991*, pp. 188, 189; *1993*, pp. 190, 191 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 174, 175; *1986*, pp. 176, 177; *1988*, pp. 180, 181; *1990*, pp. 186, 187; *1992*, pp. 189, 190 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.94

**High school seniors reporting that they worry about crime and violence**

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1983-95

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about . . . crime and violence?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)	Class of 1989 (N=2,849)	Class of 1990 (N=2,595)	Class of 1991 (N=2,595)	Class of 1992 (N=2,736)	Class of 1993 (N=2,807)	Class of 1994 (N=2,664)	Class of 1995 (N=2,646)
Total	85.4%	83.9%	82.3%	79.4%	81.9%	83.9%	86.3%	88.8%	88.1%	91.6%	90.8%	92.7%	90.2%
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	78.6	77.5	76.6	70.8	73.7	76.0	80.9	84.8	82.6	87.6	85.7	88.4	85.8
Female	92.4	90.4	88.0	87.4	90.3	91.8	92.2	93.4	93.6	95.7	95.6	96.5	95.1
<b>Race</b>													
White	84.5	83.3	80.9	78.4	80.8	82.8	84.6	88.1	86.6	90.5	89.4	92.9	90.0
Black	91.6	90.4	88.9	81.9	94.2	88.2	91.8	92.7	94.5	96.9	95.1	90.7	93.0
<b>Region</b>													
Northeast	89.0	82.7	80.0	77.0	77.9	81.9	83.0	87.7	86.0	92.0	90.6	91.0	91.7
North Central	79.9	83.6	81.7	78.9	81.6	81.7	83.0	87.0	88.8	87.6	90.2	93.2	86.7
South	86.5	86.0	83.6	82.3	85.3	86.1	89.4	90.4	88.4	93.8	91.2	93.3	91.3
West	87.6	81.9	84.0	78.4	81.3	85.4	88.2	89.4	89.0	93.0	91.4	92.4	92.2
<b>College plans</b>													
Yes	85.9	85.6	83.3	80.9	82.8	85.4	88.0	89.8	89.9	93.1	92.4	94.1	92.6
No	84.4	82.0	81.4	77.2	79.4	80.8	82.8	88.0	83.9	87.7	85.8	89.4	84.0
<b>Lifetime illicit drug use</b>													
None	86.2	87.5	84.5	80.3	83.2	85.8	88.8	90.6	90.7	92.9	91.9	94.1	91.8
Marijuana only	86.2	84.0	80.5	79.2	81.7	83.9	86.6	87.1	85.4	89.6	91.1	91.5	90.9
Few pills	84.3	86.6	81.9	80.0	80.8	83.7	85.2	87.6	86.6	89.4	90.7	95.6	92.6
More pills	84.9	78.4	81.6	77.8	81.2	81.2	81.7	85.7	84.8	90.6	87.4	89.5	84.1

Note: See Note, table 2.93. Data are given for those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because each of these groups comprises a small proportion of the sample in any given year (Source, **1992**, p. 9). "College plans" distinguishes those seniors who expect to graduate from a 4-year college from those who expect to receive some college training or none. The four drug use categories are based on an index of seriousness of involvement. The "pills" category indicates use of any of a number of drugs including some that usually are not taken in pill form. Respondents indicating the use of one or more of a number of illicit drugs but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and did not use heroin at all fall into the "few pills" category. Respondents indicating such use on three or more occasions and who did not use heroin at all fall into the "more pills" category. Respondents reporting heroin use were included in a separate category that is not presented here due to the small number of respondents indicating such use. (Source, **1992**, pp. 8, 9, 14.)

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 174, 175; **1985**, p. 174; **1987**, p. 180; **1989**, p. 180; **1991**, p. 188; **1993**, p. 190 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 174; **1986**, p. 176; **1988**, p. 180; **1990**, p. 186; **1992**, p. 189 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.95

**High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of selected institutions**

United States, 1983-95

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . .?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)
Large corporations	38.7%	45.4%	44.9%	47.6%	46.9%	47.4%	45.1%	38.4%	36.3%	31.8%	31.5%	34.6%	37.9%
Major labor unions	30.0	31.6	32.6	32.6	31.8	32.7	35.5	31.7	31.3	28.9	27.2	29.2	28.0
The Nation's colleges and universities	74.8	79.1	76.1	78.6	78.8	76.8	73.7	73.8	70.2	67.2	61.1	67.7	66.6
The Nation's public schools	44.3	43.8	43.3	46.8	46.2	44.2	37.9	36.1	33.6	32.5	29.0	27.2	31.8
Churches and religious organizations	56.6	56.3	55.1	54.8	48.4	47.4	47.3	47.0	49.2	50.3	46.9	50.3	50.2
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	58.2	56.6	58.8	65.5	58.8	58.3	55.3	54.7	51.1	47.9	40.5	37.9	33.1
The President and his administration	31.1	43.9	45.9	54.4	35.2	35.3	36.4	41.8	56.8	23.8	24.9	22.1	19.7
Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	23.2	31.6	35.1	42.3	36.9	33.4	31.6	32.9	38.3	15.9	16.6	18.8	20.6
The U.S. Supreme Court	36.4	43.1	42.1	46.3	45.7	42.1	42.7	40.9	44.1	35.7	31.0	31.0	29.8
All the courts and the justice system in general	25.7	28.7	28.7	34.4	33.7	31.6	31.7	27.8	31.2	23.4	21.1	19.3	20.6
The police and other law enforcement agencies	37.4	36.9	37.3	40.5	39.5	37.4	33.6	34.3	28.0	26.9	27.1	29.3	28.7
The U.S. military	56.3	61.0	60.2	66.4	62.2	60.9	60.1	58.8	80.6	62.2	57.0	54.3	54.8

Note: See Note, table 2.93. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 126-128; *1985*, pp. 126-128; *1987*, pp. 132-134; *1989*, pp. 132-134; *1991*, pp. 136-138; *1993*, pp. 138-140 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 126-128; *1986*, pp. 129-131; *1988*, pp. 132-134; *1990*, pp. 135-137; *1992*, pp. 137-139 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.96

**High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the police and other law enforcement agencies**

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1983-95

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . . the police and other law enforcement agencies?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)
Total	37.4%	36.9%	37.3%	40.5%	39.5%	37.4%	33.6%	34.3%	28.0%	26.9%	27.1%	29.3%	28.7%
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	36.9	38.3	38.1	39.9	40.4	37.3	33.5	33.4	29.3	27.4	30.1	30.2	29.1
Female	37.8	35.6	36.5	40.9	38.5	37.5	34.2	35.0	27.2	26.8	24.3	28.4	28.1
<b>Race</b>													
White	38.7	37.6	38.9	42.4	41.9	40.5	35.5	35.4	31.5	30.0	31.1	32.2	31.5
Black	29.8	31.7	29.4	30.3	24.8	22.6	28.3	22.4	11.0	12.4	9.2	16.9	16.8
<b>Region</b>													
Northeast	33.6	32.0	32.7	32.5	37.4	34.0	33.4	28.3	26.3	26.6	28.0	29.5	25.5
North Central	35.9	37.1	36.9	41.4	39.4	38.5	33.8	35.2	35.7	27.7	28.5	29.9	29.9
South	39.0	37.5	36.5	42.7	39.5	38.5	35.2	36.0	22.1	24.5	25.4	29.3	27.3
West	42.7	41.1	44.7	46.2	41.9	37.3	30.7	36.3	30.0	30.7	27.8	28.4	32.9
<b>College plans</b>													
Yes	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.9	40.7	38.7	34.2	34.0	28.5	25.8	26.9	29.5	28.9
No	36.1	34.5	34.9	42.6	38.3	35.4	34.0	33.8	28.7	31.0	27.3	29.7	29.4
<b>Lifetime illicit drug use</b>													
None	42.4	37.3	41.4	43.4	43.0	39.7	35.1	37.7	31.1	29.5	29.7	32.9	31.7
Marijuana only	38.0	37.0	39.3	39.6	39.8	35.1	33.1	33.6	27.0	23.5	24.0	25.8	26.3
Few pills	32.7	38.3	33.8	40.3	38.2	35.9	28.0	31.5	29.4	23.3	25.2	26.7	24.2
More pills	34.4	34.6	30.3	36.9	32.6	35.7	32.8	26.6	17.5	21.3	22.2	22.9	25.8

Note: See Notes, tables 2.93 and 2.94. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 128; *1985*, p. 128; *1987*, p. 134; *1989*, p. 134; *1991*, p. 138; *1993*, p. 140 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 128; *1986*, p. 131; *1988*, p. 134; *1990*, p. 137; *1992*, p. 139 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.97

**High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the U.S. Supreme Court**

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1983-95

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by . . . the U.S. Supreme Court?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)
Total	36.4%	43.1%	42.1%	46.3%	45.7%	42.1%	42.7%	40.9%	44.1%	35.7%	31.0%	31.0%	29.8%
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	40.8	46.2	43.9	48.8	50.0	44.6	45.8	44.6	46.2	39.7	34.5	32.6	35.0
Female	32.7	40.0	40.6	44.0	41.9	40.5	39.5	37.2	41.7	32.1	27.8	29.6	24.8
<b>Race</b>													
White	37.8	45.2	43.8	48.1	47.9	45.0	43.7	42.0	47.1	38.4	33.3	32.9	32.5
Black	30.8	35.5	37.8	42.3	38.5	32.0	37.0	36.9	29.9	27.8	23.8	22.9	21.9
<b>Region</b>													
Northeast	32.7	40.0	40.1	41.1	44.1	39.4	38.9	38.4	40.1	31.9	31.5	31.5	26.6
North Central	36.9	41.7	41.3	47.1	47.9	42.1	41.1	42.1	47.9	38.3	33.4	32.2	32.8
South	36.8	44.9	43.3	48.5	44.9	46.5	46.7	41.6	43.9	35.9	28.9	30.3	30.4
West	40.2	45.0	43.8	48.3	45.9	37.4	40.9	40.4	42.8	34.8	31.0	30.2	27.5
<b>College plans</b>													
Yes	39.6	48.5	45.5	47.8	49.2	45.8	44.5	42.4	47.5	37.8	34.0	33.6	30.9
No	32.3	35.5	36.4	44.0	39.7	35.9	39.7	36.7	36.3	31.6	23.3	24.7	27.1
<b>Lifetime illicit drug use</b>													
None	35.7	46.0	44.1	47.4	49.7	43.5	44.2	44.1	46.8	39.3	33.4	32.6	30.7
Marijuana only	40.2	41.8	43.0	48.7	44.7	41.5	41.6	38.6	41.6	31.3	29.6	30.0	29.6
Few pills	35.0	46.6	42.5	43.5	44.1	38.1	35.5	36.0	41.9	30.7	27.6	29.1	34.5
More pills	35.6	37.8	37.5	43.6	40.3	41.8	45.7	36.7	37.2	27.7	27.7	29.3	24.5

Note: See Notes, tables 2.93 and 2.94. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127; *1987*, p. 133; *1989*, p. 133; *1991*, p. 137; *1993*, p. 139 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 127; *1986*, p. 130; *1988*, p. 133; *1990*, p. 136; *1992*, p. 138 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.98

**High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the courts and the justice system in general**

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1983-95

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . . all the courts and the justice system in general?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)
Total	25.7%	28.7%	28.7%	34.4%	33.7%	31.6%	31.7%	27.8%	31.2%	23.4%	21.1%	19.3%	20.6%
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	25.4	29.4	30.0	33.0	36.1	31.7	33.2	30.9	33.8	25.3	24.0	20.5	22.3
Female	26.4	28.2	27.2	35.2	31.3	32.1	30.1	24.9	28.8	21.5	18.7	18.2	18.6
<b>Race</b>													
White	26.3	29.0	28.8	34.7	33.8	34.0	32.2	27.3	32.5	24.6	22.4	20.5	21.4
Black	23.5	26.4	28.9	35.4	30.9	21.6	26.8	26.4	23.5	18.6	13.6	12.0	17.3
<b>Region</b>													
Northeast	20.1	28.6	29.2	29.2	32.3	31.2	27.2	22.8	31.0	18.1	19.7	18.5	17.6
North Central	28.1	27.6	28.3	34.8	33.3	31.7	33.7	27.2	34.4	24.5	22.6	19.0	23.2
South	26.5	26.6	27.2	36.8	34.4	34.1	33.4	31.1	28.0	24.5	20.8	19.5	20.0
West	28.9	35.0	31.2	36.3	34.6	27.4	29.9	28.8	32.7	24.8	20.6	20.4	20.6
<b>College plans</b>													
Yes	26.7	29.8	28.9	34.2	34.7	32.7	32.3	27.6	32.7	24.0	21.8	20.6	20.4
No	25.2	27.2	27.7	34.6	31.8	30.2	31.2	27.8	27.6	22.8	17.6	16.4	21.0
<b>Lifetime illicit drug use</b>													
None	25.7	29.3	28.6	33.9	35.0	32.7	31.6	29.9	34.3	25.8	23.0	21.0	20.9
Marijuana only	26.6	29.8	31.4	36.4	33.8	31.5	33.2	25.7	29.3	22.0	19.6	18.3	19.5
Few pills	25.4	28.5	27.7	36.1	35.8	30.8	28.2	25.4	27.0	15.4	18.5	16.8	25.2
More pills	25.8	26.6	26.4	33.1	28.9	29.2	33.6	24.2	25.2	19.6	16.9	17.9	18.4

Note: See Notes, tables 2.93 and 2.94. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127; *1987*, p. 133; *1989*, p. 133; *1991*, p. 137; *1993*, p. 139 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 127; *1986*, p. 130; *1988*, p. 133; *1990*, p. 136; *1992*, p. 138 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.99

**High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking**

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1983-95

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they...?"

(Percent saying "great risk"<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1983 (N=3,305)	Class of 1984 (N=3,262)	Class of 1985 (N=3,250)	Class of 1986 (N=3,020)	Class of 1987 (N=3,315)	Class of 1988 (N=3,276)	Class of 1989 (N=2,796)	Class of 1990 (N=2,553)	Class of 1991 (N=2,549)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,759)	Class of 1994 (N=2,591)	Class of 1995 (N=2,603)
Try marijuana once or twice	12.7%	14.7%	14.8%	15.1%	18.4%	19.0%	23.6%	23.1%	27.1%	24.5%	21.9%	19.5%	16.3%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	20.6	22.6	24.5	25.0	30.4	31.7	36.5	36.9	40.6	39.6	35.6	30.1	25.6
Smoke marijuana regularly	62.8	66.9	70.4	71.3	73.5	77.0	77.5	77.8	78.6	76.5	72.5	65.0	60.8
Try LSD once or twice	44.7	45.4	43.5	42.0	44.9	45.7	46.0	44.7	46.6	42.3	39.5	38.8	36.4
Take LSD regularly	83.2	83.8	82.9	82.6	83.8	84.2	84.3	84.5	84.3	81.8	79.4	79.1	78.1
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.6	58.8	56.6	55.2	51.7	54.8	50.8	51.5	49.1
Try cocaine once or twice	33.0	35.7	34.0	33.5	47.9	51.2	54.9	59.4	59.4	56.8	57.6	57.2	53.7
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	54.2	66.8	69.2	71.8	73.9	75.5	75.1	73.3	73.7	70.8
Take cocaine regularly	74.3	78.8	79.0	82.2	88.5	89.2	90.2	91.1	90.4	90.2	90.1	89.3	87.9
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.0	62.1	62.9	64.3	60.6	62.4	57.6	58.4	54.6
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.4	73.2	75.3	80.4	76.5	76.3	73.9	73.8	72.8
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	84.6	84.8	85.6	91.6	90.1	89.3	87.5	89.6	88.6
Try cocaine powder once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.3	51.7	53.8	53.9	53.6	57.1	53.2	55.4	52.0
Take cocaine powder occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.8	61.9	65.8	71.1	69.8	70.8	68.6	70.6	69.1
Take cocaine powder regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.4	82.9	83.9	90.2	88.9	88.4	87.0	88.6	87.8
Try heroin once or twice	50.8	49.8	47.3	45.8	53.6	54.0	53.8	55.4	55.2	50.9	50.7	52.8	50.9
Take heroin occasionally	71.8	70.7	69.8	68.2	74.6	73.8	75.5	76.6	74.9	74.2	72.0	72.1	71.0
Take heroin regularly	86.1	87.2	86.0	87.1	88.7	88.8	89.5	90.2	89.6	89.2	88.3	88.0	87.2
Try amphetamines once or twice	24.7	25.4	25.2	25.1	29.1	29.6	32.8	32.2	36.3	32.6	31.3	31.4	28.8
Take amphetamines regularly	64.8	67.1	67.2	67.3	69.4	69.8	71.2	71.2	74.1	72.4	69.9	67.0	65.9
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice) once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61.6	61.9	57.5	58.3	54.4
Try barbiturates once or twice	27.0	27.4	26.1	25.4	30.9	29.7	32.2	32.4	35.1	32.2	29.2	29.9	26.3
Take barbiturates regularly	67.7	68.5	68.3	67.2	69.4	69.6	70.5	70.2	70.5	70.2	66.1	63.3	61.6
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	6.2	6.0	6.0	8.3	9.1	8.6	8.2	7.6	5.9
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	21.6	23.0	24.4	25.1	26.2	27.3	28.5	31.3	32.7	30.6	28.2	27.0	24.8
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	66.8	68.4	69.8	66.5	69.7	68.5	69.8	70.9	69.5	70.5	67.8	66.2	62.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	38.6	41.7	43.0	39.1	41.9	42.6	44.0	47.1	48.6	49.0	48.3	46.5	45.2
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	61.2	63.8	66.5	66.0	68.6	68.0	67.2	68.2	69.4	69.2	69.5	67.6	65.6
Take steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.8	69.9	65.6	70.7	69.1	66.1	66.4

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1995. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 58 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 86 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students also were included in the survey. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. Alcohol and cigarette use are included in selected tables. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 2.100

**Students' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use and alcohol use**

By type of drug, frequency of use, and student grade level, United States, 1992-95

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they . . .?"

(Percent saying "great risk"<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Eighth grade				Tenth grade				Twelfth grade			
	1992 (N=18,662)	1993 (N=18,366)	1994 (N=17,394)	1995 (N=17,501)	1992 (N=14,808)	1993 (N=15,298)	1994 (N=15,880)	1995 (N=17,006)	1992 (N=2,684)	1993 (N=2,759)	1994 (N=2,591)	1995 (N=2,603)
Try marijuana once or twice	39.1%	36.2%	31.6%	28.9%	31.9%	29.7%	24.4%	21.5%	24.5%	21.9%	19.5%	16.3%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	56.3	53.8	48.6	45.9	48.9	46.1	38.9	35.4	39.6	35.6	30.1	25.6
Smoke marijuana regularly	82.0	79.6	74.3	73.0	81.1	78.5	71.3	67.9	76.5	72.5	65.0	60.8
Try inhalants once or twice	37.0	36.5	37.9	36.4	38.7	40.9	42.7	41.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Take inhalants regularly	64.4	64.6	65.5	64.8	67.9	69.6	71.5	71.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try LSD once or twice <sup>b</sup>	NA	42.1	38.3	36.7	NA	48.7	46.5	44.7	42.3	39.5	38.8	36.4
Take LSD regularly <sup>b</sup>	NA	68.3	65.8	64.4	NA	78.9	75.9	75.5	81.8	79.4	79.1	78.1
Try "crack" once or twice	61.2	57.2	54.4	50.8	69.6	66.6	64.7	60.9	62.4	57.6	58.4	54.6
Take "crack" occasionally	79.6	76.8	74.4	72.1	86.4	84.4	83.1	81.2	76.3	73.9	73.8	72.8
Try cocaine powder once or twice	54.1	50.7	48.4	44.9	59.2	57.5	56.4	53.5	57.1	53.2	55.4	52.0
Take cocaine powder occasionally	74.3	71.8	69.1	66.4	80.1	79.1	77.8	75.6	70.8	68.6	70.6	69.1
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	12.1	12.4	11.6	11.6	10.1	10.9	9.4	9.3	8.6	8.2	7.6	5.9
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	32.4	32.6	29.9	30.5	36.8	35.9	32.5	31.7	30.6	28.2	27.0	24.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	58.0	57.7	54.7	54.1	55.9	54.9	52.9	52.0	49.0	48.3	46.5	45.2
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	50.8	52.7	50.8	49.8	59.3	60.7	59.0	57.0	69.2	69.5	67.6	65.6
Take steroids <sup>c</sup>	69.5	70.2	67.6	NA	72.7	73.4	72.5	NA	70.7	69.1	66.1	66.4

Note: See Note, table 2.99. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup> Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.<sup>b</sup> Data for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-half of N indicated.<sup>c</sup> Data for eighth and tenth grades are based on two forms in 1992 and a single form in 1993 and 1994; N is one-half of N indicated.Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.101

**Young adults' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking**

By type of drug, frequency of use, and age group, United States, 1983-95

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they...?"

(Percent saying "great risk"<sup>a</sup>)

	Age groups												
	19 to 22 years old												
Type of drug and frequency of use	1983 (N=585)	1984 (N=579)	1985 (N=547)	1986 (N=581)	1987 (N=570)	1988 (N=551)	1989 (N=565)	1990 (N=552)	1991 (N=533)	1992 (N=527)	1993 (N=480)	1994 (N=490)	1995 (N=500)
Try marijuana once or twice	9.7%	12.8%	11.2%	13.0%	12.9%	16.8%	16.9%	17.8%	19.1%	19.7%	19.4%	18.8%	13.4%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	16.7	21.7	20.6	22.4	23.0	28.7	29.1	30.1	30.2	29.5	30.3	31.3	25.6
Smoke marijuana regularly	58.4	62.2	66.8	67.6	69.4	72.4	74.9	73.0	75.0	69.3	69.2	65.0	62.2
Try LSD once or twice	44.7	46.0	44.3	47.6	49.4	49.2	49.5	49.3	48.0	45.6	42.4	42.3	40.3
Take LSD regularly	86.0	84.5	86.4	87.1	85.6	85.4	85.5	85.8	86.6	87.0	81.3	81.0	80.5
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.6	63.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try cocaine once or twice	28.7	33.1	33.2	35.5	45.9	51.9	51.5	58.1	58.7	56.1	60.5	63.8	57.8
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	53.8	61.3	67.1	72.6	74.6	72.6	74.9	75.4	78.0	73.5
Take cocaine regularly	75.2	75.1	82.9	82.0	88.0	90.3	89.1	93.9	93.5	92.9	91.7	92.2	91.5
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	59.4	67.3	68.5	69.4	66.9	65.4	63.5	70.1	62.0
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	75.0	77.3	81.8	82.3	82.7	81.9	83.6	84.3	78.8
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.6	91.1	94.1	94.9	95.6	93.4	96.2	96.0	94.2
Try heroin once or twice	52.5	58.7	51.0	55.5	57.9	58.9	59.6	58.3	59.9	59.8	58.9	60.8	58.9
Take heroin occasionally	74.5	74.9	73.6	77.2	77.6	77.5	79.8	80.8	80.2	81.6	78.8	79.0	77.9
Take heroin regularly	88.6	86.8	90.2	90.7	90.2	89.6	90.8	91.2	91.5	92.2	89.2	91.2	89.9
Try amphetamines once or twice	24.8	26.9	23.9	27.1	27.4	31.7	28.9	35.6	32.8	34.5	33.3	36.3	33.0
Take amphetamines regularly	69.9	68.4	68.5	72.3	72.0	73.9	71.3	74.0	77.1	73.5	73.5	71.6	72.2
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.8	58.6	57.7	57.5	61.4	59.0
Try barbiturates once or twice	25.4	29.9	25.0	30.7	29.6	32.7	30.5	36.4	33.5	33.5	33.4	35.0	30.6
Take barbiturates regularly	71.3	71.6	71.7	74.5	73.0	74.0	71.7	75.5	75.5	73.6	71.1	69.4	66.4
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	2.3	4.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.6	6.5	4.5
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	23.2	25.0	26.3	27.3	26.1	26.5	28.1	30.1	29.1	30.2	28.0	27.5	24.0
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	72.7	76.2	74.1	74.0	76.4	72.8	75.7	76.1	75.5	71.8	72.1	70.3	72.5
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	36.6	37.9	40.2	34.6	36.7	36.9	42.4	40.6	40.8	41.8	42.4	41.9	40.0
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	62.1	69.1	71.4	70.4	70.6	71.0	73.4	72.5	77.9	72.6	76.0	71.2	71.6

Note: See Note, table 2.99. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 10 years beyond high school. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

23 to 26 years old									27 to 30 years old				
1987 (N=531)	1988 (N=527)	1989 (N=498)	1990 (N=511)	1991 (N=505)	1992 (N=518)	1993 (N=503)	1994 (N=465)	1995 (N=445)	1991 (N=486)	1992 (N=482)	1993 (N=473)	1994 (N=443)	1995 (N=448)
14.5%	16.0%	14.0%	17.7%	14.0%	15.0%	13.0%	15.0%	15.9%	15.7%	15.1%	14.0%	14.8%	16.2%
20.8	26.8	25.3	30.4	26.2	27.4	24.0	25.5	27.8	27.4	27.5	26.8	28.1	28.5
65.3	68.3	72.1	71.0	70.9	67.3	64.1	63.2	64.3	67.5	68.8	69.4	65.6	69.4
51.5	53.7	50.7	52.0	50.1	49.7	49.0	46.8	45.9	52.5	53.0	51.5	53.5	52.7
90.0	89.2	89.0	88.2	89.1	87.3	85.3	87.5	86.3	87.1	88.5	89.0	89.2	88.5
64.8	63.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
48.0	47.1	51.3	51.5	50.5	53.5	54.1	56.0	58.8	52.6	51.8	54.7	53.5	56.6
62.6	63.2	69.9	69.9	70.3	69.9	72.8	70.3	76.1	69.1	69.9	69.1	69.9	70.1
88.9	90.9	91.2	91.2	92.7	89.9	91.9	92.6	93.3	90.9	92.0	91.6	92.1	91.3
59.1	63.5	69.8	67.3	66.9	67.1	64.2	69.3	64.8	66.8	64.3	68.8	65.6	66.5
70.3	74.0	79.9	81.1	83.9	84.4	81.6	83.2	81.4	81.8	79.1	83.6	78.6	81.1
88.0	89.2	91.5	94.2	95.4	94.1	93.4	94.9	95.5	94.4	93.3	93.5	93.0	94.0
66.6	65.4	62.3	64.1	62.4	63.7	65.0	63.3	64.1	66.1	66.5	69.3	69.6	66.4
84.5	82.4	80.8	83.4	84.4	81.5	82.1	80.8	85.3	84.3	84.9	86.2	86.8	83.1
92.8	91.5	91.3	91.0	92.6	91.3	91.6	93.0	93.5	90.7	91.3	92.6	93.8	92.4
34.1	33.2	32.5	35.3	31.0	32.7	32.6	32.9	34.3	36.5	36.2	34.0	37.5	36.1
78.2	77.4	76.7	77.8	79.4	76.4	76.2	73.6	80.5	79.4	80.3	79.8	78.4	77.7
NA	NA	NA	56.5	56.0	55.6	52.0	61.0	57.9	57.2	52.7	60.3	57.9	58.6
35.5	35.8	32.9	37.9	31.8	33.5	32.8	34.0	34.9	37.0	38.2	36.5	40.5	36.7
79.9	79.8	76.6	80.5	77.7	76.3	75.0	74.3	77.7	79.6	78.6	80.2	78.3	77.8
6.6	4.2	5.1	5.7	4.4	5.6	3.2	4.5	4.3	6.6	5.6	4.7	4.1	6.7
30.2	29.1	27.8	31.1	30.4	31.6	25.9	26.2	26.1	31.7	30.9	28.0	27.4	27.2
77.2	81.8	76.9	79.7	80.2	78.0	76.7	77.5	75.2	79.1	79.9	79.1	76.6	82.3
39.8	35.8	37.7	40.2	39.3	37.6	36.2	40.2	38.0	42.2	45.1	42.9	43.2	44.7
73.6	75.5	71.4	78.5	75.3	76.3	78.4	76.4	76.1	75.4	77.6	75.0	75.3	75.6

Table 2.102

**Respondents' perceptions of the harmfulness of selected drug use behaviors**

By age group, United States, 1993

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways, when they do each of the following activities?"

(Percent responding "great risk")

Risk behavior	Total all ages	Age group			
		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
<b><u>Marijuana</u></b>					
Smoke once or twice	36.9%	32.6%	24.1%	23.6%	44.8%
Smoke occasionally	44.6	48.1	32.7	29.3	51.5
Smoke regularly	76.7	81.7	67.4	66.8	81.2
<b><u>Cocaine</u></b>					
Try once or twice	67.4	51.0	55.6	57.2	76.2
Use occasionally	80.9	75.1	77.3	74.3	84.8
Use regularly	96.3	91.6	95.2	95.6	97.6
Use "crack" occasionally	89.1	74.3	85.1	88.2	92.9
<b><u>PCP</u></b>					
Try once or twice	71.2	45.8	56.0	67.1	80.6
Use regularly	93.9	85.9	90.6	94.3	96.0
<b><u>Heroin</u></b>					
Try once or twice	74.5	47.7	61.8	72.7	82.8
Use regularly	96.4	90.1	94.0	96.3	98.0
<b><u>Anabolic steroids</u></b>					
Use occasionally	66.2	48.3	52.0	60.5	74.7
Use regularly	88.4	81.9	81.1	85.4	92.4
<b><u>Alcohol</u></b>					
One or two drinks nearly every day	28.4	24.9	26.2	26.2	30.3
Four or five drinks nearly every day	70.0	59.8	64.1	67.1	74.1
Five or more drinks once or twice a week	60.1	54.4	51.7	53.7	65.1
<b><u>Cigarettes</u></b>					
Smoke one or more packs per day	65.5	51.3	59.0	65.5	69.6

Note: These data are from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews were conducted throughout the year. In 1993, the sample consisted of 26,489 persons. The 1993 survey is the thirteenth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the American household population age 12 and older.

Answer alternatives to the question were "no risk," "slight risk," "moderate risk," and "great risk."

For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1993* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 155. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.103

**High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs**

By type of drug, United States, 1983-95

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent saying drug would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug	Class of 1983 (N=3,385)	Class of 1984 (N=3,269)	Class of 1985 (N=3,274)	Class of 1986 (N=3,077)	Class of 1987 (N=3,271)	Class of 1988 (N=3,231)	Class of 1989 (N=2,806)	Class of 1990 (N=2,549)	Class of 1991 (N=2,476)	Class of 1992 (N=2,586)	Class of 1993 (N=2,670)	Class of 1994 (N=2,526)	Class of 1995 (N=2,552)
Marijuana	86.2%	84.6%	85.5%	85.2%	84.8%	85.0%	84.3%	84.4%	83.3%	82.7%	83.0%	85.5%	88.5%
Amyl and butyl nitrites	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.9	25.9	26.8	24.4	22.7	25.9	25.9	26.7	26.0
LSD	30.9	30.6	30.5	28.5	31.4	33.3	38.3	40.7	39.5	44.5	49.2	50.8	53.8
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.8	24.9	28.9	27.7	27.6	31.7	31.7	31.4	31.0
Some other psychedelic	26.6	26.6	26.1	24.9	25.0	26.2	28.2	28.3	28.0	29.9	33.5	33.8	35.8
MDMA (ecstasy)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.7	22.0	22.1	24.2	28.1	31.2	34.2
Cocaine powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	52.9	50.3	53.7	49.0	46.0	48.0	45.4	43.7	43.8
"Crack"	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.1	42.1	47.0	42.4	39.9	43.5	43.6	40.5	41.9
Cocaine	43.1	45.0	48.9	51.5	54.2	55.0	58.7	54.5	51.0	52.7	48.5	46.6	47.7
Heroin	19.3	19.9	21.0	22.0	23.7	28.0	31.4	31.9	30.6	34.9	33.7	34.1	35.1
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	30.0	32.1	33.1	32.2	33.0	35.8	38.3	38.1	34.6	37.1	37.5	38.0	39.8
Amphetamines	68.5	68.2	66.4	64.3	64.5	63.9	64.3	59.7	57.3	58.8	61.5	62.0	62.8
Crystal methamphetamine (ice)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.1	24.3	26.0	26.6	25.6	27.0
Barbiturates	52.5	51.9	51.3	48.3	48.2	47.8	48.4	45.9	42.4	44.0	44.5	43.3	42.3
Tranquilizers	55.3	54.5	54.7	51.2	48.6	49.1	45.3	44.7	40.8	40.9	41.1	39.2	37.8
Steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.7	46.8	44.8	42.9	45.5

Note: See Note, table 2.99. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.

Table 2.104

**Students' perceptions of availability of drugs**

By type of drug and student grade level, United States, 1992-95

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent saying "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug	Eighth grade				Tenth grade				Twelfth grade			
	1992 (N=8,355)	1993 (N=16,775)	1994 (N=16,119)	1995 (N=15,496)	1992 (N=7,014)	1993 (N=14,652)	1994 (N=15,192)	1995 (N=16,209)	1992 (N=2,586)	1993 (N=2,670)	1994 (N=2,526)	1995 (N=2,552)
Marijuana	42.3%	43.8%	49.9%	52.4%	65.2%	68.4%	75.0%	78.1%	82.7%	83.0%	85.5%	88.5%
LSD	21.5	21.8	21.8	23.5	33.6	35.8	36.1	39.8	44.5	49.2	50.8	53.8
PCP <sup>b</sup>	18.0	18.5	17.7	19.0	23.7	23.4	23.8	24.7	31.7	31.7	31.4	31.0
"Crack"	25.6	25.9	26.9	28.7	33.7	33.0	34.2	34.6	43.5	43.6	40.5	41.9
Cocaine powder	25.7	25.9	26.4	27.8	35.0	34.1	34.5	35.3	48.0	45.4	43.7	43.8
Heroin	19.7	19.8	19.4	21.1	24.3	24.3	24.7	24.6	34.9	33.7	34.1	35.1
Other opiates <sup>b</sup>	19.8	19.0	18.3	20.3	26.9	24.9	26.9	27.8	37.1	37.5	38.0	39.8
Amphetamines	32.2	31.4	31.0	33.4	43.4	46.4	46.6	47.7	58.8	61.5	62.0	62.8
Crystal methamphetamine (ice) <sup>b</sup>	16.0	15.1	14.1	16.0	18.8	16.4	17.8	20.7	26.0	26.6	25.6	27.0
Barbiturates	27.4	26.1	25.3	26.5	38.0	38.8	38.3	38.8	44.0	44.5	43.3	42.3
Tranquilizers	22.9	21.4	20.4	21.3	31.6	30.5	29.8	30.6	40.9	41.1	39.2	37.8
Alcohol	76.2	73.9	74.5	74.9	88.6	88.9	89.8	89.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Steroids	24.0	22.7	23.1	23.8	37.6	33.6	33.6	34.8	46.8	44.8	42.9	45.5

Note: See Note, table 2.99. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy. For eighth and tenth grades the response "can't say, drug unfamiliar" was also available.

<sup>b</sup>Data for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-half of N indicated in 1993-95.

Table 2.105

**High school seniors disapproving of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking**

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1983-95

Question: "Do you disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?"

(Percent disapproving<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1983 (N=3,341)	Class of 1984 (N=3,254)	Class of 1985 (N=3,265)	Class of 1986 (N=3,113)	Class of 1987 (N=3,302)	Class of 1988 (N=3,311)	Class of 1989 (N=2,799)	Class of 1990 (N=2,566)	Class of 1991 (N=2,547)	Class of 1992 (N=2,645)	Class of 1993 (N=2,723)	Class of 1994 (N=2,588)	Class of 1995 (N=2,603)
Try marijuana once or twice	46.3%	49.3%	51.4%	54.6%	56.6%	60.8%	64.6%	67.8%	68.7%	69.9%	63.3%	57.6%	56.7%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	60.7	63.5	65.8	69.0	71.6	74.0	77.2	80.5	79.4	79.7	75.5	68.9	66.7
Smoke marijuana regularly	82.5	84.7	85.5	86.6	89.2	89.3	89.8	91.0	89.3	90.1	87.6	82.3	81.9
Try LSD once or twice	89.1	88.9	89.5	89.2	91.6	89.8	89.7	89.8	90.1	88.1	85.9	82.5	81.1
Take LSD regularly	97.0	96.8	97.0	96.6	97.8	96.4	96.4	96.3	96.4	95.5	95.8	94.3	92.5
Try cocaine once or twice	77.0	79.7	79.3	80.2	87.3	89.1	90.5	91.5	93.6	93.0	92.7	91.6	90.3
Take cocaine regularly	93.2	94.5	93.8	94.3	96.7	96.2	96.4	96.7	97.3	96.9	97.5	96.6	96.1
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.3	92.1	93.1	89.9	89.5	91.4
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.3	94.2	95.0	92.8	92.8	94.0
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.9	95.0	95.5	93.4	93.1	94.1
Try heroin once or twice	94.3	94.0	94.0	93.3	96.2	95.0	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.9	94.4	93.2	92.8
Take heroin occasionally	96.9	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	97.3	96.8	97.0	96.2	95.7
Take heroin regularly	97.7	98.0	97.6	97.6	98.1	97.2	97.4	97.5	97.8	97.2	97.5	97.1	96.4
Try amphetamines once or twice	72.3	72.8	74.9	76.5	80.7	82.5	83.3	85.3	86.5	86.9	84.2	81.3	82.2
Take amphetamines regularly	92.6	93.6	93.3	93.5	95.4	94.2	94.2	95.5	96.0	95.6	96.0	94.1	94.3
Try barbiturates once or twice	83.1	84.1	84.9	86.8	89.6	89.4	89.3	90.5	90.6	90.3	89.7	87.5	87.3
Take barbiturates regularly	95.1	95.1	95.5	94.9	96.4	95.3	95.3	96.4	97.1	96.5	97.0	96.1	95.2
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	18.4	17.4	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.6	27.3	29.4	29.8	33.0	30.1	28.4	27.3
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	68.9	72.9	70.9	72.8	74.2	75.0	76.5	77.9	76.5	75.9	77.8	73.1	73.3
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	90.0	91.0	92.0	91.4	92.2	92.8	91.6	91.9	90.6	90.8	90.6	89.8	88.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	56.6	59.6	60.4	62.4	62.0	65.3	66.5	68.9	67.4	70.7	70.1	65.1	66.7
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	70.8	73.0	72.3	75.4	74.3	73.1	72.4	72.8	71.4	73.5	70.6	69.8	68.2
Take steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.8	90.5	92.1	92.1	91.9	91.0

Note: See Note, table 2.99. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1977 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, and (3) strongly disapprove. Percentages are shown for categories (2) and (3) combined.

Table 2.106

**Students disapproving of drug use and alcohol use**

By type of drug, frequency of use, and student grade level, United States, 1992-95

Question: "Do you disapprove of people who . . .?"

(Percent disapproving<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Eighth grade				Tenth grade				Twelfth grade <sup>b</sup>			
	1992 (N=18,503)	1993 (N=18,435)	1994 (N=17,429)	1995 (N=17,560)	1992 (N=14,774)	1993 (N=15,334)	1994 (N=15,891)	1995 (N=17,016)	1992 (N=2,645)	1993 (N=2,723)	1994 (N=2,588)	1995 (N=2,603)
Try marijuana once or twice	82.1%	79.2%	72.9%	70.7%	74.8%	70.3%	62.4%	59.8%	69.9%	63.3%	57.6%	56.7%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	88.1	85.7	80.9	79.7	83.6	79.4	72.3	70.0	79.7	75.5	68.9	66.7
Smoke marijuana regularly	90.8	88.9	85.3	85.1	90.0	87.4	82.2	81.1	90.1	87.6	82.3	81.9
Try inhalants once or twice	84.0	82.5	81.6	81.8	85.6	84.8	84.9	84.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Take inhalants regularly	90.0	88.9	88.1	88.8	91.5	90.9	91.0	90.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try LSD once or twice <sup>c</sup>	NA	77.1	75.2	71.6	NA	82.1	79.3	77.9	88.1	85.9	82.5	81.1
Take LSD regularly <sup>c</sup>	NA	79.8	78.4	75.8	NA	86.8	85.6	84.8	95.5	95.8	94.3	92.5
Try "crack" once or twice	90.7	89.1	86.9	85.9	92.5	91.4	89.9	88.7	93.1	89.9	89.5	91.4
Take "crack" occasionally	92.5	91.7	89.9	89.8	94.4	93.6	92.5	91.7	95.0	92.8	92.8	94.0
Try cocaine powder once or twice	89.6	88.5	86.1	85.3	91.1	90.0	88.1	86.8	89.4	86.6	87.1	88.3
Take cocaine powder occasionally	92.4	91.6	89.7	89.7	94.0	93.2	92.1	91.4	93.4	91.2	91.0	92.7
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	52.2	50.9	47.8	48.0	39.9	38.5	36.5	36.1	33.0	30.1	28.4	27.3
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	81.0	79.6	76.7	75.9	81.7	78.6	75.2	75.4	75.9	77.8	73.1	73.3
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	83.9	83.3	80.7	80.7	77.6	74.7	72.3	72.2	70.7	70.1	65.1	66.7
Take steroids <sup>d</sup>	90.3	89.9	87.9	NA	91.0	91.2	90.8	NA	92.1	92.1	91.9	91.0

Note: See Note, table 2.99. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>d</sup>Data for eighth and tenth grades are based on two forms in 1992 and a single form in 1993 and 1994; N is one-half of N indicated.<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, and (3) strongly disapprove. For eighth and tenth grades the response "can't say, drug unfamiliar" was also available. Percentages are shown for categories (2) and (3) combined.<sup>b</sup>The twelfth grade questions ask about people who are 18 or older.<sup>c</sup>Data for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-half of N indicated.Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.107

**High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking**

By type of drug and place of use, United States, 1983-95

Question: "Do you think that people (who are 18 or older) should be prohibited by law from doing each of the following?"

(Percent saying "yes"<sup>a</sup>)

	Class of 1983 (N=3,315)	Class of 1984 (N=3,236)	Class of 1985 (N=3,254)	Class of 1986 (N=3,074)	Class of 1987 (N=3,322)	Class of 1988 (N=3,288)	Class of 1989 (N=2,813)	Class of 1990 (N=2,571)	Class of 1991 (N=2,512)	Class of 1992 (N=2,671)	Class of 1993 (N=2,759)	Class of 1994 (N=2,603)	Class of 1995 (N=2,578)
Smoke marijuana in private	37.8%	41.6%	44.7%	43.8%	47.6%	51.8%	51.5%	56.0%	51.6%	52.4%	48.0%	42.9%	44.0%
Smoke marijuana in public places	73.6	75.2	78.2	78.9	79.7	81.3	80.0	81.9	79.8	78.3	77.3	72.5	72.9
Take LSD in private	66.7	67.9	70.6	69.0	70.8	71.5	71.6	72.9	68.1	67.2	63.5	63.2	64.3
Take LSD in public places	82.8	82.4	84.8	84.9	85.2	86.0	84.4	84.9	83.9	82.2	82.1	80.5	81.5
Take heroin in private	69.7	69.8	73.3	71.7	75.0	74.2	74.4	76.4	72.8	71.4	70.7	70.1	72.2
Take heroin in public places	83.7	83.4	85.8	85.0	86.2	86.6	85.2	86.7	85.4	83.3	84.5	82.9	84.8
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	52.8	54.4	56.3	56.8	59.1	60.2	61.1	64.5	59.7	60.5	57.4	55.7	57.5
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	76.7	76.8	78.3	79.1	79.8	80.2	79.2	81.6	79.7	78.5	78.0	76.4	77.6
Get drunk in private	19.9	19.7	19.8	18.5	18.6	19.2	20.2	23.0	22.0	24.4	22.1	21.0	21.6
Get drunk in public places	52.2	51.1	53.1	52.2	53.2	53.8	52.6	54.6	54.3	54.1	53.6	54.3	54.5
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	40.5	39.2	42.8	45.1	44.4	48.4	44.5	47.3	44.9	47.6	45.9	47.3	45.1

Note: See Note, table 2.99. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.108

**High school seniors' attitudes toward the legalization of marijuana use**

United States, 1983-95

Question: "There has been a great deal of public debate about whether marijuana use should be legal. Which of the following policies would you favor?"

(Percent favoring policy)

Policy	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,220)	Class of 1985 (N=3,230)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)	Class of 1988 (N=3,277)	Class of 1989 (N=2,812)	Class of 1990 (N=2,570)	Class of 1991 (N=2,515)	Class of 1992 (N=2,672)	Class of 1993 (N=2,768)	Class of 1994 (N=2,597)	Class of 1995 (N=2,574)
Using marijuana should be entirely legal	18.9%	18.6%	16.6%	14.9%	15.4%	15.1%	16.6%	15.9%	18.0%	18.7%	22.8%	26.8%	30.4%
It should be a minor violation like a parking ticket but not a crime	26.3	23.6	25.7	25.9	24.6	21.9	18.9	17.4	19.2	18.0	18.7	19.0	18.0
It should be a crime	36.7	40.6	40.8	42.5	45.3	49.2	50.0	53.2	48.6	47.6	43.4	39.4	37.3
Don't know	18.1	17.2	16.9	16.7	14.8	13.9	14.6	13.6	14.3	15.7	15.1	14.8	14.4

Note: See Note, table 2.99. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.109

**High school seniors' attitudes toward legalization of the sale of marijuana if the use of marijuana were legal**

United States, 1983-95

Question: "If it were legal for people to USE marijuana, should it also be legal to SELL marijuana?"

	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,220)	Class of 1985 (N=3,230)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)	Class of 1988 (N=3,277)	Class of 1989 (N=2,812)	Class of 1990 (N=2,570)	Class of 1991 (N=2,515)	Class of 1992 (N=2,672)	Class of 1993 (N=2,768)	Class of 1994 (N=2,597)	Class of 1995 (N=2,574)
No	27.4%	30.9%	32.6%	33.0%	36.0%	36.8%	38.8%	40.1%	36.8%	37.8%	36.7%	33.1%	32.3%
Yes, but only to adults	47.6	45.8	43.2	42.2	41.2	39.9	37.9	38.8	41.4	39.5	40.7	41.7	43.4
Yes, to anyone	10.5	10.6	11.2	10.4	9.2	10.5	9.2	9.6	9.4	9.6	10.1	11.6	11.7
Don't know	14.6	12.8	13.1	14.4	13.6	12.8	14.1	11.6	12.5	13.1	12.5	13.7	12.6

Note: See Note, table 2.99. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.110

**College freshmen reporting that marijuana should be legalized**

By sex, United States, 1968-95

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	Marijuana should be legalized		
	Total	Male	Female
1968	19.4%	21.4%	16.9%
1969	25.6	28.1	22.4
1970	38.4	41.0	35.2
1971	38.7	41.7	35.0
1972	46.6	49.6	43.0
1973	48.2	50.9	45.2
1974	46.7	49.7	43.4
1975	47.2	50.7	43.3
1976	48.9	51.6	46.1
1977	52.9	56.6	49.2
1978	49.5	52.1	47.1
1979	46.0	48.6	43.6
1980	39.3	42.1	36.6
1981	34.0	36.3	31.9
1982	29.4	32.5	26.4
1983	25.7	28.4	23.1
1984	22.9	25.8	20.3
1985	21.8	24.8	18.9
1986	21.3	25.0	18.0
1987	19.3	23.1	15.9
1988	19.3	22.8	16.4
1989	16.7	20.1	13.7
1990	18.6	21.7	16.0
1991	20.9	24.2	18.0
1992	23.0	26.6	19.9
1993	28.2	32.1	25.0
1994	32.1	36.4	28.3
1995	33.8	38.3	30.0

Note: These figures are taken from the Cooperative Institutional Research Program Freshman Survey, which is conducted annually by the Higher Education Research Institute (HERI) at the University of California, Los Angeles. The survey covers a wide range of student characteristics including demographic and background information, high school activities, college plans, values, attitudes, and beliefs. Each fall, the HERI surveys approximately 200,000 full-time students entering the freshman classes from a nationally representative sample of 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities in the United States. From 1966 to 1970, approximately 15 percent of the Nation's institutions of higher education were selected by sampling procedures to participate in the program. Beginning in 1971, a stratified sample was selected from all institutions that have entering freshman classes and that respond to the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education General Information Survey. An institution is considered eligible if it was operating at the time of the survey and if it had a freshman class of at least 25 students. The data presented above are weighted estimates of all first-time, full-time students entering higher education institutions in the fall of each year. Published reports on trends over 30 years or reports on individual annual survey results can be obtained by writing to the Higher Education Research Institute, 3005 Moore Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1521. Response categories were "agree strongly," "agree somewhat," "disagree somewhat," and "disagree strongly." The text or format of the questions or responses may differ slightly in different years.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1995), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.111

**College freshmen reporting that abortion should be legal**

By sex, United States, 1977-95

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	Abortion should be legal		
	Total	Male	Female
1977	55.7%	55.8%	55.6%
1978	56.7	56.5	56.9
1979	53.3	53.0	53.6
1980	53.6	53.3	53.8
1981	53.9	53.0	54.7
1982	54.8	53.7	55.9
1983	54.8	54.7	54.8
1984	53.8	53.3	54.2
1985	54.9	54.5	55.3
1986	58.6	58.3	59.0
1987	58.7	58.7	58.7
1988	57.0	56.8	57.2
1989	64.7	63.6	65.5
1990	64.9	65.0	64.8
1991	63.0	63.0	63.0
1992	64.1	63.9	64.2
1993	62.4	61.8	62.8
1994	59.7	59.0	60.3
1995	58.4	57.8	58.9

Note: See Note, table 2.110.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1995), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.112

**College freshmen reporting there is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals**

By sex, United States, 1969-83 and 1987-95

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	54.3%	60.0%	46.8%
1970	51.6	57.5	44.5
1971	48.1	53.9	41.1
1972	50.3	56.4	43.0
1973	50.1	55.7	43.7
1974	51.5	56.9	45.6
1975	53.5	59.1	47.1
1976	59.7	64.8	54.3
1977	64.3	69.2	59.2
1978	65.4	70.3	60.6
1979	62.4	68.1	57.0
1980	65.9	70.5	61.6
1981	69.1	74.2	64.2
1982	69.8	74.3	65.5
1983	68.8	72.5	65.2
1987	68.3	71.4	65.5
1988	69.1	72.7	66.0
1989	68.5	71.9	65.5
1990	66.3	69.8	63.2
1991	65.3	67.6	63.4
1992	66.7	68.8	64.8
1993	67.6	70.1	65.5
1994	73.0	75.0	71.3
1995	73.3	74.4	72.5

Note: See Note, table 2.110.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1995), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.113

**College freshmen reporting that capital punishment should be abolished**

By sex, United States, 1969-71 and 1978-95

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	Capital punishment should be abolished		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	53.9%	50.0%	59.0%
1970	56.3	53.4	59.8
1971	57.6	53.2	62.8
1978	32.6	26.8	38.2
1979	34.5	28.0	40.7
1980	34.5	28.0	40.5
1981	30.1	24.7	35.2
1982	28.4	23.1	33.5
1983	28.9	23.9	33.7
1984	26.0	22.2	29.6
1985	26.6	22.6	30.2
1986	25.4	21.4	29.1
1987	23.8	20.4	27.0
1988	23.0	19.6	26.0
1989	21.3	18.4	23.8
1990	21.5	18.5	24.1
1991	21.2	18.8	23.2
1992	21.0	18.1	23.5
1993	22.1	19.2	24.5
1994	20.1	17.7	22.1
1995	20.9	18.1	23.2

Note: See Note, table 2.110.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1995), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.114

**College freshmen reporting that homosexual relations should be legally prohibited**

By sex, United States, 1976-95

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relations		
	Total	Male	Female
1976	47.0%	55.0%	38.6%
1977	48.6	56.7	40.3
1978	46.3	54.4	38.5
1979	47.3	56.2	39.0
1980	48.9	58.1	40.3
1981	48.6	57.8	39.9
1982	47.2	57.0	37.6
1983	49.0	58.3	39.9
1984	47.8	57.9	38.4
1985	47.9	58.3	38.3
1986	52.2	62.5	42.8
1987	53.1	62.5	44.6
1988	49.0	59.7	39.9
1989	45.4	57.3	35.1
1990	44.4	56.0	34.5
1991	42.2	53.4	32.5
1992	37.6	48.6	28.3
1993	36.2	47.7	26.6
1994	33.9	45.4	24.0
1995	30.6	42.4	20.7

Note: See Note, table 2.110.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1995), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.115

**Attitudes of college freshmen toward testing for AIDS and drug testing by employers**

By sex, United States, 1988-95

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	The best way to control AIDS is through widespread, mandatory testing			Employers should be allowed to require drug testing of employees or job applicants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1988	67.7%	67.7%	67.7%	71.0%	69.8%	72.0%
1989	67.2	66.9	67.5	77.8	76.5	78.9
1990	66.4	66.5	66.3	80.4	78.5	82.1
1991	66.4	66.3	66.5	80.8	79.1	82.3
1992	63.5	63.2	63.7	82.4	80.5	83.9
1993	61.7	60.4	62.7	79.6	77.4	81.5
1994	62.3	61.3	63.2	80.6	78.3	82.5
1995	NA	NA	NA	77.3	74.1	80.0

Note: See Note, table 2.110.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1995), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.116

**College freshmen reporting that the Federal Government should do more to control the sale of handguns**

By sex, United States, 1989-95

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	The Federal Government should do more to control the sale of handguns		
	Total	Male	Female
1989	78.2%	67.2%	87.6%
1990	77.1	65.5	87.0
1991	78.1	66.8	87.8
1992	80.4	69.4	89.6
1993	81.8	71.8	90.2
1994	79.9	69.2	89.2
1995	80.8	70.2	89.7

Note: See Note, table 2.110.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1995), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.117

**Attitudes toward whether the press exaggerates the amount of crime**By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

Question: "Thinking about the issue of crime, do you think the press exaggerates the amount of crime there is in the country these days, or do you think the press accurately reflects how much crime there is?"

	Exaggerates	Accurate	Don't know/ refused
National	30.8%	64.0%	5.2%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	34.3	59.6	6.1
Female	27.7	68.0	4.4
<b>Race</b>			
White	29.5	65.2	5.3
Nonwhite	38.0	58.0	4.0
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	28.9	68.5	2.6
30 to 49 years	31.1	65.0	3.9
50 to 64 years	33.2	60.5	6.4
65 years and older	30.3	60.3	9.4
<b>Education</b>			
College graduate	37.7	58.2	4.1
Some college	30.4	63.0	6.6
High school graduate	29.0	67.8	3.1
Less than high school graduate	26.5	65.2	8.3
<b>Family income</b>			
\$75,000 and over	35.0	60.8	4.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	31.2	65.9	2.9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	32.8	62.9	4.3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	29.4	64.5	6.1
Under \$20,000	28.8	65.1	6.1
<b>Region</b>			
East	32.8	61.9	5.3
Midwest	30.6	63.6	5.9
South	28.4	66.8	4.8
West	33.3	61.9	4.9

Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 2,000 adults, 18 years of age and older. The interviews were conducted Oct. 25-30, 1995 by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, formerly the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.118

**Attitudes toward TV programs contributing to violence**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Now, I would like to read you a list of problems in our country. For each one, please tell me to what extent you believe entertainment programs on TV contribute to that problem. Do they have a large impact, some impact, a little impact or no impact at all: violence?"

	Large impact	Some impact	A little impact	No impact
National	74%	18%	5%	2%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	67	22	7	4
Female	82	14	3	1
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>				
White	74	19	5	2
Black	74	16	7	2
Hispanic/Latino	78	20	0	0
Other	78	13	2	5
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 34 years	70	20	8	2
35 to 44 years	71	23	4	1
45 to 64 years	77	16	3	3
65 years and older	84	11	1	2
<b>Family income</b>				
\$75,000 and over	64	28	6	2
\$40,000 to \$74,999	72	22	4	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	75	15	7	3
Under \$20,000	82	12	4	2
<b>Community</b>				
Large city	77	14	7	1
City	74	19	5	1
Suburb	70	21	5	4
Small town	75	18	4	2
Rural area	77	17	2	2
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	73	19	5	3
Democrat	75	18	5	2
Independent <sup>a</sup>	75	18	5	2

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,000 adults over the age of 18 conducted by The Tarrance Group and Lake Research for U.S. News & World Report, from Mar. 16-18, 1996. All respondents interviewed were part of a fully representative sample based on latest census figures within each State. The "unsure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

<sup>a</sup>Source used term "ticket-splitter." Includes respondents not registered with a political party as well as those registered with a particular party but do not strictly vote a party line.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by U.S. News & World Report. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.119

**Teenagers' attitudes toward influence of television on teen violence**

By sex, race, ethnicity, type of school, and community, United States, 1995

Question: "Do you think TV contributes to violent behavior among people your age, or not?"

	TV contributes to violence among people my age	TV does not con- tribute to vio- lence among people my age	Don't know
National	38%	40%	21%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	37	48	16
Female	41	33	27
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			
White	38	43	19
Black	39	37	24
Hispanic	35	41	24
Asian	44	30	26
<u>Type of school</u>			
Public	37	42	21
Private	43	37	20
Parochial	47	32	21
<u>Community</u>			
Urban	42	39	19
Suburban	35	42	23
Rural	39	40	22

Note: See Note, table 2.24.

Source: National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program, *Between Hope and Fear: Teens Speak Out on Crime and the Community* (Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council and National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, 1996), p. 123. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.120

**Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

Question: "Which of these statements comes closest to your feelings about pornography laws: There should be laws against the distribution of pornography whatever the age; there should be laws against the distribution of pornography to persons under 18; or there should be no laws forbidding the distribution of pornography?"

	1980			1983			1984			1986			1987		
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution
	What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18	
National	40%	51%	6%	41%	53%	4%	41%	54%	4%	43%	53%	4%	40%	55%	4%
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	31	60	8	31	63	5	30	63	7	30	64	4	26	67	5
Female	47	45	5	49	46	4	48	48	2	52	44	4	50	46	3
<b>Race</b>															
White	41	52	6	42	52	4	41	54	4	43	53	3	41	54	4
Black/other	35	51	10	32	62	5	37	54	5	38	53	6	33	61	3
<b>Age</b>															
18 to 20 years	12	79	9	24	73	2	20	69	9	21	74	5	26	74	0
21 to 29 years	23	69	7	25	71	3	22	73	5	26	71	2	25	70	5
30 to 49 years	32	60	7	35	60	4	34	62	4	35	60	4	32	63	4
50 years and older	40	50	8	38	56	4	36	60	4	40	55	4	36	60	4
<b>Education</b>															
College	31	59	8	35	60	5	33	62	5	38	58	4	32	63	4
High school	42	52	5	42	53	4	44	52	3	42	54	4	43	53	3
Grade school	57	34	4	59	31	5	54	36	5	61	31	2	56	34	7
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>															
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>															
Professional/business	37	54	6	38	55	5	35	60	4	40	55	4	35	59	4
Clerical	49	45	6	46	50	4	43	54	2	50	48	2	51	46	3
Manual	37	54	6	38	56	5	43	51	4	40	55	4	39	55	4
Farmer	41	47	9	38	51	5	55	39	6	60	40	0	38	58	5
<b>Region</b>															
Northeast	60	32	4	59	33	6	62	32	4	60	34	4	57	37	4
Midwest	38	55	5	38	56	4	40	54	4	42	54	3	39	55	5
South	45	50	4	46	48	4	43	51	4	47	48	4	43	52	4
West	36	51	10	40	54	6	42	53	5	38	58	4	39	55	4
<b>Religion</b>															
Protestant	45	48	5	46	48	4	44	50	4	47	49	3	43	53	3
Catholic	40	52	6	36	59	5	40	58	2	40	56	3	40	56	3
Jewish	25	59	9	19	72	7	19	77	4	18	71	10	20	65	15
None	8	74	15	27	65	6	21	70	9	24	66	8	16	71	11
<b>Politics</b>															
Republican	48	44	6	45	49	5	44	52	3	47	49	3	44	51	4
Democrat	42	50	6	41	54	5	44	51	4	44	50	4	41	54	4
Independent	33	58	6	39	55	4	35	58	6	37	59	3	34	61	4

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
Laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution
What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution
43%	50%	5%	40%	54%	5%	41%	52%	6%	40%	55%	4%	42%	54%	3%	37%	60%	3%
33	59	6	29	63	7	33	59	6	26	66	6	32	62	5	26	68	5
51	43	4	49	46	3	47	47	5	49	47	3	48	48	2	45	52	2
45	49	5	41	54	4	42	51	5	41	54	4	44	53	3	38	58	3
35	58	6	38	52	7	34	57	7	31	60	6	31	60	6	31	65	3
23	71	6	36	56	8	17	65	13	16	79	0	28	59	10	15	79	3
28	67	4	27	68	3	29	67	3	30	66	3	24	72	3	25	72	2
38	57	4	30	65	4	36	60	4	33	63	4	33	64	3	28	69	3
32	61	7	59	33	6	53	36	8	54	38	5	60	34	3	54	41	4
37	58	4	34	59	5	36	57	7	36	59	4	36	60	3	30	66	3
46	47	5	43	53	4	44	51	5	42	53	4	46	49	3	42	56	2
55	30	6	59	29	7	47	38	5	51	43	4	55	39	4	54	34	9
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	35	60	5	32	65	2
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	60	2	34	63	3
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	41	53	4	35	60	4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	49	2	41	55	3
40	54	4	37	58	4	38	55	6	35	60	4	38	58	3	32	64	3
53	44	2	48	48	3	47	50	4	45	51	4	48	48	4	43	55	1
41	51	6	39	53	6	40	52	5	41	53	4	42	54	3	35	61	4
56	31	12	44	38	12	35	59	6	25	65	5	42	53	5	38	52	5
58	32	5	36	56	5	32	62	5	34	61	3	38	56	5	32	63	4
45	48	3	39	56	4	38	54	7	41	54	5	40	56	3	34	63	2
48	45	5	44	49	6	49	44	5	39	54	5	47	49	2	43	53	3
44	52	4	40	56	4	38	55	6	44	53	3	38	57	4	32	64	3
48	46	4	46	50	4	46	48	5	43	52	3	49	47	2	43	54	2
40	55	3	34	61	2	39	56	4	38	58	4	35	62	3	32	66	2
13	65	17	24	71	6	20	53	20	4	82	9	20	80	0	20	76	5
21	64	12	22	59	16	22	66	9	18	66	11	15	75	9	17	75	7
46	48	3	42	53	4	43	50	5	43	54	2	52	45	3	43	55	2
44	49	6	44	51	5	44	47	7	38	55	4	41	55	3	36	61	2
39	54	5	34	58	5	34	60	5	38	56	5	35	60	4	33	63	4

Table 2.121

**Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "The next questions are about pornography--books, movies, magazines, and photographs that show or describe sex activities. I'm going to read some opinions about the effects of looking at or reading such sexual materials. As I read each one, please tell me if you think sexual materials do or do not have that effect: Sexual materials lead people to commit rape."

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986		1987	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	50%	43%	52%	38%	53%	38%	57%	36%	54%	37%	55%	38%	55%	37%	57%	36%	54%	37%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	43	51	46	46	46	46	50	45	47	45	48	46	46	48	50	43	45	45
Female	56	36	57	31	58	32	61	30	59	30	61	31	61	30	62	31	61	30
<b>Race</b>																		
White	50	43	53	38	54	38	57	36	54	38	56	38	55	38	57	37	55	37
Black/other	52	43	47	41	44	44	55	38	59	31	53	35	56	34	56	33	49	37
<b>Age</b>																		
18 to 20 years	41	56	44	51	39	54	53	45	50	43	46	50	40	49	53	42	43	38
21 to 29 years	36	60	37	55	38	54	47	46	45	50	51	42	46	47	44	50	50	45
30 to 49 years	47	47	47	42	49	44	50	42	48	44	49	45	50	43	50	45	45	46
50 years and older	62	28	66	23	65	23	69	23	65	22	65	26	69	23	71	19	68	22
<b>Education</b>																		
College	34	60	37	54	40	53	40	51	35	56	45	49	44	47	48	45	41	50
High school	53	40	55	35	56	36	61	33	62	30	61	33	59	34	58	35	61	30
Grade school	69	23	70	18	67	19	76	15	68	17	65	21	74	16	80	12	73	14
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																		
Professional/business	41	50	46	45	43	51	46	46	43	48	48	44	48	44	49	43	43	48
Clerical	47	44	50	37	55	35	62	30	62	30	60	33	54	37	58	36	65	29
Manual	56	38	56	36	58	34	58	35	58	33	58	36	60	34	61	33	58	32
Farmer	64	31	60	23	46	26	64	28	50	32	60	26	64	29	74	17	75	18
<b>Region</b>																		
Northeast	42	49	54	38	49	47	48	42	51	38	55	37	48	43	54	39	50	41
Midwest	53	39	51	41	56	34	57	35	53	38	53	40	53	38	58	37	57	36
South	53	41	57	30	53	34	65	29	61	32	60	33	63	30	59	32	58	32
West	50	45	40	50	51	41	52	43	46	42	52	41	52	42	54	40	48	41
<b>Religion</b>																		
Protestant	54	39	56	33	56	34	62	32	59	33	59	34	61	33	61	31	58	34
Catholic	50	41	54	38	54	39	56	35	48	42	55	37	50	40	54	41	54	37
Jewish	24	67	26	56	38	58	41	48	39	45	23	74	27	50	30	62	40	40
None	21	75	20	73	26	65	26	66	36	55	38	53	37	52	33	60	29	62
<b>Politics</b>																		
Republican	54	39	58	30	56	31	63	29	57	34	59	36	61	31	60	34	59	34
Democrat	52	40	54	36	56	35	57	38	57	34	56	37	56	37	59	34	54	37
Independent	44	50	46	44	47	45	53	39	50	40	52	39	50	41	51	41	50	39

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
56 %	36 %	60%	33%	56%	33%	52%	37%	57%	34%	48%	42%
47	45	49	45	48	42	40	50	50	43	40	51
64	28	68	24	64	26	61	27	62	27	55	34
57	35	59	34	56	33	53	36	57	33	48	42
52	38	66	24	56	34	49	40	56	35	49	38
36	58	64	33	61	26	26	68	52	38	41	47
49	44	50	42	49	44	46	44	55	39	40	52
52	42	53	40	52	38	48	43	45	44	42	49
67	23	72	21	65	22	63	24	74	18	61	27
44	46	48	45	47	42	45	43	49	40	39	49
66	29	68	25	64	27	58	33	64	27	55	37
65	23	76	16	64	19	71	20	71	23	67	15
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	48	41	38	54
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	41	47	42
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	33	45	44
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	67	26	58	34
50	41	51	41	50	40	45	44	48	40	37	51
63	29	70	25	65	29	55	35	62	31	60	33
57	35	64	29	60	29	58	32	60	31	50	40
62	38	56	25	53	29	40	20	90	10	50	38
50	42	55	35	50	46	45	42	55	36	44	47
56	36	59	36	57	31	53	38	54	35	48	40
65	27	66	27	60	29	56	34	61	29	53	39
50	42	55	37	57	30	53	34	55	37	44	44
60	32	65	28	62	27	55	33	62	30	53	38
57	36	56	36	53	37	56	36	56	35	45	45
48	44	65	35	20	73	18	59	40	40	28	61
33	52	38	59	37	56	31	65	36	51	30	53
56	35	59	35	56	31	52	36	64	29	56	36
58	34	66	27	59	30	54	35	56	36	48	40
54	38	54	38	55	38	51	39	54	35	41	49

Table 2.122

**Attitudes toward the legality of abortion**

United States, selected years 1975-95

Question: "On a different subject, do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	Always legal	Legal in certain circumstances	Always illegal	No opinion
1975	21%	54%	22%	3%
1977	22	55	19	4
1979	22	54	19	5
1980	25	53	18	4
1981	23	52	21	4
1983	23	58	16	3
1988	24	57	17	2
April 1989	27	50	18	5
July 1989	29	51	17	3
1990	31	53	12	4
May 1991	32	50	17	1
September 1991	33	49	14	4
January 1992	31	53	14	2
June 1992	34	48	13	5
1993	32	51	13	4
March 1994	31	51	15	3
September 1994	33	52	13	2
1995	33	50	15	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 354 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1995), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.123

**Attitudes toward legality of abortion**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	Always legal	Legal under certain circumstances	Never legal
National	33%	50%	15%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	29	53	14
Female	36	47	15
<b>Race</b>			
White	33	50	14
Nonwhite	30	49	18
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	34	44	19
30 to 49 years	39	46	12
50 to 64 years	26	57	15
65 years and older	24	59	13
<b>Education</b>			
College post graduate	43	49	7
College graduate	41	48	9
Some college	37	47	14
No college	26	52	18
<b>Income</b>			
\$75,000 and over	50	45	4
\$50,000 and over <sup>a</sup>	38	54	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	37	47	11
\$20,000 to \$29,999	34	45	19
Under \$20,000	25	52	20
<b>Community</b>			
Urban area	37	46	14
Suburban area	34	51	11
Rural area	24	53	21
<b>Region</b>			
East	39	44	13
Midwest	27	50	21
South	27	55	16
West	40	49	18
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	25	57	16
Democrat	36	49	12
Independent	37	44	15

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes \$75,000 and over category.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 354 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1995), p. 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

## Appendix 6

### Public opinion survey sampling procedures

Note: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-1948* (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 162 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from The Gallup Organization, Inc. Information on the Harris Poll survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, *General Social Surveys, 1972-1994: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1994), pp. 1-3, 783, 784, 983-985. Information on the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 52; "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (October 1993), p. 152; "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56; and Stanley M. Elam and Lowell C. Rose, "The 27th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1995), p. 56. Information on the 1996 Ethnic Market Report was provided by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. Information also was excerpted from material provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. Information on the YWCA survey of teenagers and adults was excerpted from YWCA, *Families Taking Action: A YWCA Survey About Making Homes and Communities Safer*, New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1996, pp. 79, 87, 88.

The sampling procedures of seven public opinion surveys or survey organizations are presented in this appendix: The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc., The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, and the YWCA survey on families.

### GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design in its essentials has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m. for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

**East**--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

**Midwest**--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

**South**--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky,

Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

**West**--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

**Urbanization**--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those which have populations of under 2,500.

**Race/ethnicity**--Nonwhite is comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, Other Indian, Oriental, and Black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of Nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category White may also include some Hispanics.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll Surveys include approximately 1,000 respondents.

Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. A sample of campuses is derived from a list of all colleges and universities obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

Surveys of teenagers are conducted through recontact telephone interviews. A list of eligible teenagers is derived from previously conducted omnibus polls that gather a wide variety of demographic information. These omnibus polls determine whether a teenager is present in the respondent's home and whether the teenager is eligible for subsequent interview. Recontact calls are made based on this information. Within the household, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age male, 13 to 17 years of age. If no young man is present, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age female in the household. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by male and female teenagers separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population.

## Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from those that would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

@sbtext@Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

(Percent)

Percent-ages near	Sample size					
	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	3	3	4	5	7
20	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	4	4	5	6	8	11
50	4	4	5	6	8	11
60	4	4	5	6	8	11
70	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	3	4	4	5	7	9
90	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,000 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed, "1,000." The figure in this cell is four, which means that at the 95 percent confidence level, the 33 percent obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

## GALLUP/PHI DELTA KAPPA EDUCATION POLL

The Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa education polls are modified probability samples of adults 18 years of age and older living in the United States. The 1992 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place April 23-May 14, 1992. The 1993 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place May 21-June 9, 1993. The 1994 sample was comprised of 1,326 adults; interviewing took place May 10-June 8, 1994. The 1995 sample was comprised of 1,311 adults; interviewing took place May 25-June 15, 1995. The data collection design for the 1992 survey employed personal, in-home interviewing of the civilian population (excluding persons in institutions such as prisons and hospitals). Beginning in 1993, the Gallup

Organization used its standard national telephone sample, i.e., an unclustered, directory-assisted, random-digit telephone sample, based on a proportionate stratified sampling design. "Nonpublic school parents" includes parents of students who attend parochial schools, private schools, or independent schools. For further information on the survey sampling procedures see Stanley M. Elam and Lowell C. Rose, "The 27th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1995), p. 56.

## HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1 percent, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a **nationwide** sample usually include approximately 1,250 respondents. All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately 1 hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the

basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

**East**--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

**Midwest**--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

**South**--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

**West**--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

#### Sampling error

It should be kept in mind that the results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response.

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

Re- sponse percent	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

#### NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys (GSS) are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, 1982 to 1991, 1993 and 1994. There are a total of 32,380 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 and an oversample of 354 blacks in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 and an oversample of 353 blacks in 1987; 1,481 in 1988; 1,537 in 1989; 1,372 in 1990; 1,517 in 1991; 1,606 in 1993; and 2,992 in 1994). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-91, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey. One-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Again in 1993, a split sample transaction design was employed on the 1993 survey to measure the effect of switching from the 1980 sample frame to the 1990 sample frame. Half the sample was drawn from each frame. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age or older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys, all those conducted from 1984-94. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976

surveys and in all of the 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1982-94 surveys.

The sample is a multi-stage area probability sample to the block or segment level. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays. The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or nonmetropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BGs) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the GSS then switched to a full probability sample beginning with the 1977 survey.

## Rotation

Since its inception the GSS employed a *rotation design* under which most of its items appeared on two out of every three surveys. While this design proved to be useful for both monitoring change and augmenting the content of the GSS, it had the disadvantage of irregularly spacing the data and allowing gaps in the time series. This situation was particularly acute during 1978-82 because of the lack of funding for surveys in 1979 and 1981. At that juncture 4-year gaps regularly appeared in the data and 6-year lapses existed for bivariate correlations between items from different rotations. Even with annual surveys 2-year gaps and 3-year intervals for bivariate correlations occur. To reduce this imbalance in the time series and reduce the length of intervals, in 1988 a switch took place from the rotation, across-time design previously used to a *split-ballot design*. Under this design rotations 1, 2, and 3 occur across random sub-samples within each survey rather than across surveys (and years). Each sub-sample (known as ballots) consists of 1/3 of the sample. Permanent items are not affected by this switch. They continue to appear on all cases for all surveys. Rotating items now appear on all surveys and are asked of two-thirds of respondents on each survey. Over a 3-year cycle the same number of respondents are asked the "rotating" items as before (3,000), but instead of coming in two segments of 1,500 each from two surveys, they appear in three segments of 1,000 each from three surveys.

The 1993 GSS was the last survey conducted under this design. In 1994 two major innovations were introduced to the GSS.

First, the traditional core was substantially reduced to allow for the creation of mini-modules (i.e. blocks of about 15 minutes devoted to some combination of small- to medium-sized supplements). The mini-modules space provides greater flexibility to incorporate innovations and to include important items proposed by the social science community.

Second, a new biennial, split-sample design was used. The sample consists of two parallel sub-samples of approximately 1,500 cases each. The two sub-samples both contain the identical core. The A sample also contains a standard, topical module, the mini-modules, and an International Social Survey Program (ISSP) module (on women, work, and the family). The B sample has a second topical module, mini-modules, and an ISSP module (on the environment). In effect, one can think of the A sample as representing a traditional GSS for 1994 and the B samples representing a traditional GSS for 1995. Rather than being fielded separately in two different years they are fielded together.

In 1996 and in subsequent even numbered years the same design described for 1994 will be repeated. In addition, in 1994 only, there is a transitional design to calibrate any impact of deletions from the core.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

**Northeast**--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

**North Central**--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

**South**--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

**West**--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

## MARKET SEGMENT RESEARCH AND CONSULTING, INC.

These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. (MSRC) as part of the 1996 Ethnic Market Report. A total of 5,000 interviews were conducted from January to March 1996. The data were obtained using a combination of telephone and face-to-face interviews. A total of 2,000 interviews were conducted among Hispanics, 1,000 among whites, 1,000 among African-Americans, and 1,000 among Asians. The Hispanic interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Chicago, San Antonio, Houston, San Francisco, El Paso, Dallas, and Phoenix/Tucson. The African-American interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, Houston, and Miami. Asian interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. The whites interviewed comprised a National probability sample.

The samples were based on Areas of Dominant Influence (ADI) and were selected using the 1990 U.S. Census. Within each ADI, census tracts with high, medium, and low population densities for each segment were identified and a sample was selected from each in order to ensure a reflective cross-section of the population. For the Hispanic segment, 50 percent of the sample was selected by surname and the remaining 50 percent was random.

Intensive supervisor and interviewer training and field briefings were conducted. Every question and possible answer was reviewed twice. The interviewers conducted practice interviews with each other and then with actual respondents. These practice interviews were not included in the sample. As a security measure, no single interviewer conducted more than 10 percent of the total interviews. Supervisors conducted a minimum of 20 percent validation of each interviewer's daily work.

The questionnaire was developed by MSRC and each respondent was interviewed for approximately 45 minutes, using a split-run method, resulting in approximately 1.5 hours worth of data collection in total. In order to assure the most representative sample of the population, limited screening criteria were used. To qualify for the study, respondents were screened to be 18 years of age or older, to be of the appropriate ethnic origin (self-described), and to pass standard security questions. Within each ethnic segment, 50 percent males and 50 percent females were interviewed. MSRC translated the questionnaire into Spanish, Japanese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Cantonese/Mandarin. For each language, MSRC translated the English questionnaire into the native language and back-translated it to English to ensure that the meaning of each question was conveyed accurately. The interviews were completed in the respondents' language of preference.

## THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS (Formerly Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press)

Both the March 1994 and October 1995 surveys were conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. The survey results are based on telephone interviews among nationwide samples of adults 18 years of age and older. The samples are random digit dialing samples of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. Both listed and unlisted numbers (including not-yet-listed numbers) are represented. The telephone exchanges were selected with probabilities proportional to their size. The first eight digits of the sampled telephone numbers (area code, exchange, bank number) were selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone households in the United States. Estimates of the number of telephone households within each county are derived from 1990 Census data on residential telephone incidence that have been updated with State-level information on new

telephone installations and county-level projections of the number of households.

At least three attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. To compensate for potential biases in survey-derived estimates the sample data have been weighted in the analysis. The demographic weighting parameters were derived from an analysis of the most recently available U.S. Bureau of the Census' Current Population Survey (March 1992). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 years of age and older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis only included households in the United States that contain a telephone.

#### **YWCA: FAMILIES TAKING ACTION**

The surveys for this report were conducted by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. for the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). A total of 1,004 public school students in grades 7 through 12, and 903 adults 18 years of age and older were interviewed Mar. 4 to Apr. 7, 1996. This period includes the time allotted for the mailing of informational materials to school principals, consent calls to the schools, and the interviewing of teenagers and adults.

For teenagers, the Harris/Scholastic national probability sample, a highly stratified two-stage sample design, was utilized. The sample was drawn from a list of approximately 80,000 middle schools and high schools in the continental United States. The universe was divided into cells by grade enrollment, region, and the size of the municipality where the school is located. A random selection of schools was drawn on the basis of the number of students in each cell proportionate to the number of students in the universe, creating a cross-section of young people in grades 7 through 12. Students were interviewed in the school setting using a self-administered questionnaire.

Adults were interviewed by telephone. The Harris National Telephone Sample is based on a methodology designed to produce representative samples of persons in telephone households in the 48 continental United States and Washington, DC. This sample design makes use of random digit selection procedures that assure equal representation of persons in households with "listed" and "unlisted" telephone numbers. The sample is selected by a three stage, stratified sampling process. The ultimate result of this process is a set of sample selections (telephone numbers). The sample is explicitly designed to assure the proper representation of house-

holds in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas within eight Harris-defined regions.

A non-answering telephone or answering machine was dialed two or more times on different days and at different times of the day. If more than one call was made on the same night or weekend day--at the request of the household--or because the number was busy, these calls did not count as an additional attempt. If these attempts failed to yield a completed interview, a new telephone number was called.

If a business telephone was reached or if a contact was made with a household in which there was a language barrier (e.g., no English-speaking adults in the household or the potential respondent was deaf), a new telephone number was called.

If no answers/answering machines, refusals, busy signals, or partially completed interviews resulted from the initial contact, up to three additional attempts were made to complete the interview in each household.

## Appendix 7

### Monitoring the Future Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1993* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1995), pp. 2-11, 13, 14; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996); and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 130 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1985, the results of a followup survey of those young adults 1 to 10 years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85 percent of the young adults in the class cohorts 1 to 10 years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, also is missing from the followup segments.

Also since 1985, the results of followup surveys of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: 1 to 4 years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 76 percent of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1993.

#### Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

**Stage 1: Geographic areas.** The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center (SRC) for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States—including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30 percent of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

**Stage 2: Schools.** In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

**Stage 3: Students.** Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort—between 15 and 20 percent. This is not an unimportant segment, since certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. The source has no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While the source does not encourage such extrapolation, the source suspects that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80 percent of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and the source expects that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group the source would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

#### Questionnaire administration

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a

project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

### Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future Project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 20 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

### Measurement content areas

**A. Drugs.** Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

**B. Education.** Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

**C. Work and leisure.** Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

**D. Sex roles and family.** Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

**E. Population concerns.** Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

**F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc.** Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

**G. Religion.** Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

**H. Politics.** Political affiliation, activities, and views.

**I. Social change.** Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

**J. Social problems.** Concern with various social problems facing the Nation and the world.

**K. Major social institutions.** Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

**L. Military.** Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

**M. Interpersonal relationships.** Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

**N. Race relations.** Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

**O. Concern for others.** Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

**P. Happiness.** Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

**Q. Other personality variables.** Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

**R. Background.** Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

**S. Deviant behavior and victimization.** Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

**T. Health.** Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatments.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content was divided into five different questionnaire forms in 1976-88 and six different questionnaire forms for 1989 and beyond which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that produces virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of

each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables that are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures which are included in a single form only.

### Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100 percent of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

### School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 2-year period. With very few exceptions, each school that has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the

sample. And if any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

### **Student participation**

Completed questionnaires are obtained from three-fourths to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special followup data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities that tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about one percent.

### **Research design for the surveys of lower grades**

Beginning in 1991 the study was expanded to include nationally representative samples of eighth and tenth grade students. In general, the procedures used for the annual surveys of eighth and tenth grade students closely parallel those used for high school seniors, including the procedures for selecting schools and students, questionnaire administrations, and questionnaire formats. A major exception is that only two different questionnaire forms are used, rather than the six used with seniors. Identical forms are used for both eighth and tenth grades, and, for the most part, questionnaire content is drawn from the twelfth grade questionnaires. Thus, key demographic variables and measures of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs are generally identical for all three grades. Fewer questions about lifestyles and values are included in these forms than in the twelfth grade forms, in part because it is believed that many of these attitudes are more likely to be formed by twelfth grade, and therefore are best monitored there. For the national survey of eighth graders, approximately 160 schools are sampled, and approximately 18,000 to 19,000 students are surveyed. For the tenth graders, approximately 125 schools are sampled, and approximately 15,000 students are surveyed.

### **Research design for the followup surveys after high school**

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school for seven followup data collections. From the approximately 15,000 to 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for followup. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the followup surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting 20 or more uses of marijuana or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all followup analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

### **Followup procedures**

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the respondent was attached to the front. Beginning with the class of 1992, the followup checks have been raised to \$10.00 to compensate for the effects of inflation over the life of the study. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

### **Panel retention rates**

To date the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first followup after high school, about 80 percent of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinarily with time; however, the 1995 panel retention from the class of 1981--the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)--is 66 percent.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the followup panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be

uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

### **Validity of self-report data**

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence which exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies that have used objective validation methods.

### **Accuracy of the sample**

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about 2.8 million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

### **Interpreting racial differences**

Data are given for the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories (American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprises a small percentage of the sample in any given year, which means that their small

N's (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates that would be too unreliable. In fact, even blacks--who constitute approximately 12 percent of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, that could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance that has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors that could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

**Differential representation**--A smaller segment of the black population than of the white population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among blacks in the sample.

**Differential response tendencies**--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among blacks than among whites.

There also is a somewhat greater than average tendency for black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of blacks as whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

A somewhat separate issue in response tendency is a respondent's willingness to answer particular questions. An exaggerated missing data rate for black males on the set of questions dealing with the respondent's own use of illicit drugs has been observed. Clearly a respondent's willingness to be candid on such questions depends on his or her

trust of the research process and of the researchers themselves. The reader is advised to check for exceptional levels of missing data when making comparisons on any variable in which candor is likely to be reduced by lower system trust. One bit of additional evidence related to trust in the research process is that higher proportions of blacks than whites indicated that if they had used marijuana or heroin they would not have been willing to report it in the survey.

**Covariance with other factors**--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

#### Definitions of terms

**Drug types**--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

Marijuana--pot, grass or hashish;  
Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP;  
Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;  
Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;  
Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;  
Heroin--smack, horse;  
Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;  
Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;  
Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, that provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

**Four-year college plans**--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1)

respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

**Illicit drug use: Lifetime**--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

**None**--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

**Marijuana only**--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

**Few pills**--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

**More pills**--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

**Any heroin**--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

**Race**--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "white or Caucasian" and "black or African-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

**Region**--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on Census categories and are defined as follows:

**Northeast**--Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

**North Central**--Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

**South**--Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

**West**--Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

**Sex**--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

**Weighted number of cases (N)**--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents generally is about 15 percent higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. A comparison of weighted and unweighted numbers is provided in Table 3. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

**Table 1.** Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Number of public schools	112	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117	120	121	119	120
Number of private schools	22	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19	18	18	20	24
Total number of schools	134	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136	138	139	139	144
Actual number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929	15,876
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	84	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83	84	84	84	84

<sup>a</sup>Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

<sup>b</sup>The student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

**Table 2.** Sample size and student response rates for eighth and tenth grades

	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995
<u>Tenth grade</u>					
Number public schools	107	106	111	116	117
Number private schools	14	19	17	14	22
Total number schools	121	125	128	130	139
Total number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	14,996	14,997	15,516	16,080	17,285
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	87	88	86	88	87
<u>Eighth grade</u>					
Number public schools	131	133	126	116	118
Number private schools	31	26	30	34	34
Total number schools	162	159	156	150	152
Total number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	17,844	19,015	18,820	17,708	17,929
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	90	90	90	89	89

<sup>a</sup>Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

<sup>b</sup>The student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

**Table 3.** Weighted sample sizes in subgroups for high school seniors, by year

	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995
Total sample	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,251	15,389	15,876
<u>Sex</u>													
Male	8,074	7,800	7,776	7,261	7,912	7,861	8,156	7,862	7,617	7,582	7,582	6,918	7,293
Female	8,227	8,029	8,164	7,855	8,340	8,342	8,471	7,241	7,277	8,053	8,053	7,957	7,891
<u>Race</u>													
White	12,806	12,337	12,291	11,713	12,478	12,051	12,250	11,410	10,754	11,029	11,029	10,656	11,012
Black	2,067	2,244	1,995	1,649	1,708	2,063	2,038	1,614	1,757	2,244	2,244	1,671	1,693
<u>Region</u>													
Northeast	4,056	3,386	3,878	3,720	3,611	3,348	3,305	3,358	2,862	2,887	2,887	2,695	2,881
North Central	4,784	4,611	4,516	4,440	4,489	4,435	4,589	4,284	4,089	4,529	4,529	4,031	4,380
South	5,434	5,568	5,028	4,855	5,431	5,753	6,255	5,262	5,330	5,787	5,787	5,636	5,593
West	2,673	2,932	3,079	2,698	3,313	3,260	2,992	2,773	3,202	3,048	3,048	3,027	3,022
<u>College plans</u>													
Complete 4 years	9,062	9,103	9,448	9,291	10,465	10,774	11,108	10,245	10,402	11,339	11,339	11,064	11,396
None or under 4 years	6,555	6,124	5,770	5,277	5,135	4,822	4,889	4,332	4,089	3,813	3,813	3,424	3,351
<u>Illicit drug use</u>													
None	6,082	6,199	6,412	6,535	7,188	7,606	8,253	8,006	8,464	9,441	9,441	8,395	7,996
Marijuana only	3,599	3,528	3,449	3,125	3,514	3,605	3,374	2,901	2,657	2,523	2,523	2,854	3,255
Few pills	2,315	2,196	2,264	2,223	2,142	2,133	2,057	1,872	1,742	1,757	1,757	1,736	1,756
More pills	4,306	3,936	3,802	3,264	3,410	2,896	2,889	2,380	2,128	1,974	1,974	2,221	2,247
Any heroin	206	206	193	161	203	186	222	194	141	199	199	171	250

Note: Data for 1989-95 are based on six questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N. Data for 1979-88 are based on five questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N.

## Appendix 8

### National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1994** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 1-15; and **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1993** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 5-14, 163, Appendix A, Appendix B. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is an annual series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population age 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

For the 1993 and 1994 National Household Surveys, a national probability sample of dwelling units in the United States was selected from 117 and 127 primary sampling units, respectively. The sample included persons living in some group quarters, such as rooming houses, college dormitories, and homeless shelters, but did not include transient populations such as the homeless not in shelters and residents of institutional quarters such as jails and hospitals, and active military personnel.

Survey data are collected through personal visits to each selected residence. In each selected household, a short questionnaire recording the age, race/ethnicity, sex, marital status, and current smoking status of all household members age 12 and older was completed. Using a random sampling procedure, either two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed. (Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages and current smoking status of household members.) The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. Current smoking status was included in the selection process beginning in 1993 to oversample smokers 18 to 34 years old. Because a statistical correlation exists between smoking status and the use of illicit

drugs, this oversampling increases the precision of many illicit drug use estimates. It also has the advantage of providing increased accuracy for estimates of characteristics of illicit drug users due to the larger size of the sample of illicit drug users. After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. The interview process included interviewer-administered questions and self-administered answer sheets and other procedures designed to assure respondents that their responses to sensitive questions would be kept confidential and anonymous.

A revised questionnaire and editing procedure were introduced beginning with the 1994 National Household Survey. This new methodology produces estimates that are not comparable to previous estimates. Readers interested in a discussion of the revised methodology should consult the source. In 1994, both the old and new questionnaires were administered to separate portions of the sample. Data presented in SOURCEBOOK are based on the new questionnaire. A total of 17,809 respondents completed the new questionnaire resulting in a response rate for screening sample households of 93.8 percent and 78.2 percent for interviewing sample individuals. Sample size and U.S. population breakdowns for the most recent survey available are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1** 1994 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by demographic characteristics

	1994	
	Sample	Population
Total	17,809	209,411,209
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	7,950	100,365,084
Female	9,859	109,046,125
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>		
White	8,663	159,029,073
Black	4,010	23,365,478
Hispanic	4,706	19,111,932
Other	430	7,904,725
<u>Age</u>		
12 to 17	4,698	21,772,848
18 to 25	3,706	28,027,292
26 to 34	5,223	36,588,076
35 years and older	4,182	123,022,993
<u>Region</u>		
Northeast	3,138	40,987,417
North Central	3,700	50,029,354
South	6,797	73,586,809
West	4,174	44,807,629

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Population in the United States as of July 1, 1990 is

based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

For the 1993 National Household Survey, data were collected throughout the year, resulting in a total of 26,489 completed interviews with a 93.9 percent response rate for screening sample households and a 79.2 percent response rate for interviewing sample individuals.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the samples were stratified. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 and older) and three race/ethnicity groups. In addition, for the 1993 NHSDA six Metropolitan Statistical Areas were oversampled: Chicago, Denver, the District of Columbia, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York. This oversampling allowed certain subgroups to be large enough to support estimation. The national estimates presented include data from these special samples. Based on the respondents' self-classifications the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2) White, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) Black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic White, or non-Hispanic Black were included in the category "other." This includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Pacific Islanders, Asians, and other groups. Separate estimates are not provided for this category because the sample size is too small.

#### Development of weights

Sampling weights were calculated to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Each weight can be viewed as the number of population members that the responding sample member represents. Poststratification adjustments are made to force the respondent weight totals to equal U.S. Bureau of the Census projections for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population according to age group, sex, race, and Hispanic origin.

#### Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

The prevalence estimates are based on the total sample or all cases in a subgroup, including some cases for which missing data for some recency-of-use and frequency-of-use variables were replaced with logically or statistically imputed values. Prior to determining the completeness of a case, an editing procedure was implemented to check for inconsistencies and to determine if missing information was retrievable by using other information in the questionnaire. Logical imputation was then done to replace inconsistent, missing, or invalid data. Determination of completeness of a case was then made. To be classified as

minimally complete interviews, and therefore included in the database, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

For some key variables that still had missing values after the application of logical imputation, statistical imputation was used to replace the missing data with appropriate valid response codes. Data still missing for recency-of-use questions (for drugs other than alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana) were statistically imputed using a technique known as "hot deck imputation." The first step in this procedure involves sorting the data file progressively using data on recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine; age; sex; Hispanic origin; and race. The hot deck imputation procedure replaces a missing item on a particular record by the last encountered nonmissing response for that item (from a previous record) on the sorted database. The hot deck imputation procedure is appropriate for recency-of-use variables because the level of item nonresponse is low. Missing data for the frequency-of-use-in-the-past-12-months variables are statistically imputed using a logistic regression-based method of imputation.

### **Sampling error and confidence intervals**

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are attributed to such sources as recording and coding errors, missing data, computer processing errors, differences in respondents' interpretations of questions, and purposely false answers. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, however, rigorous attempts were made to minimize their occurrence through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding verification, and other quality control measures.

Sampling errors denote the random fluctuations that occur in estimates when a sample of the population is drawn rather than conducting a complete census. Different samples drawn using the same procedures from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling errors. Sampling errors are quantified by way of confidence intervals. Asymmetrical 95 percent confidence intervals were calculated for all estimated pro-

portions and corresponding population estimates.

### **Regions**

**North Central**--Includes the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; and the West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

**Northeast**--Includes the New England States--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; and the Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

**South**--Includes the South Atlantic States--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central States--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; and the West South Central States--Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

**West**--Includes the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.